

JPRS 82442

10 December 1982

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2676



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ISSUES PROCLAMATIONS IN KABUL

Inaugural Speech by Babrak Karmal

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15-16 Nov 82 p 2, 3

[Text]

Following is the text of the inaugural speech of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the RC, at the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and Danger of War in Kabul, held under the auspices of the World Peace Council.

Dear comrade and friends,

Esteemed guests,
We have gathered here to think, with hearts imbued with love and concern for man, about his destiny and future.

But it is a matter of profound regret that one of the best men of our century, the true continuator of Lenin's aspirations, the ardent fighter and champion of the cause of peace and security of peoples, the kind and infatigable servant of the path of the prosperity of mankind, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, is no more among us.

The great name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev will remain in the hearts of the working people and all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world for ever.

The demise of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev is a big loss to progressive humanity and the world peace movement.

The people of Afghanistan have lost in Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev one of their best and dearest friends."

The grateful people of Afghanistan will always cherish the great memory of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev who played a great role in consolidation and expansion of great fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev spared no personal effort in assisting the people of Afghanistan.

The great memory of our dear Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev shall remain for ever as a shining torch.

Permit me once again to express my deepest condolence and that of the party and the state of the DRA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the people and the Government of the USSR and the family of that dear friend of the people of Afghanistan.

In order to pay homage to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, I would request all the audience to stand up and observe silence for one minute.

Dear comrades and friends,

Esteemed guests,
Permit me to heartily welcome you all, representatives of peace and humanity and real and sincere servants of mankind, to our revolutionary and peace-loving country.

STRUGGLE

Allow me to express deep gratitude of our people, party and the revolutionary state to you, pioneers of the noble cause of peace for selecting our revolutionary country

for holding the present conference. Our people hold in high esteem this very friendly initiative of the leadership of the World Peace Council.

The people of Afghanistan have a long and glorious record of struggle for eliminating injustice, diktat, aggression and insecurity, or in one word, for ensuring peace and all our endeavours and initiatives today are directed at ensuring peace and tranquillity for our people and for the peoples of the region and the world.

Dear friends and comrades,

You have come to a country which has embarked on the path of deep transformations in the interest of the working people, that is, the absolute majority of the society. We have begun a most major work for the all-sided, genuine and profound reconstruction of our country.

Dear comrades and friends,

You are well aware of the fact that the dismantling of the obsolete socio-economic and political system and the creation of a new order responsive to the need and demands of the people, is the ultimate goal of every revolution. But this process, nevertheless, is not without its difficulties and defects and our country is certainly not an exception. The obstructions involved in disbanding the obsolete order and establishing the new one in our country, as compared to the great transfor-

mations which have taken place, could have been much less, had it not been for the armed interference on the part of imperialism and the reaction in the region. Moreover, it is noteworthy that our revolution triumphed under conditions of socio-economic backwardness, and that lack of sufficient experience, weaknesses in the level of the previous leadership of the party as well as imperialist meddling and the savage hostility of the counter-revolution that found sanctuaries in Pakistan, led to the derailment of the revolution and temporary loss of people's confidence. We terminated this unfavourable and fatal course in time, and the revolution was put on its principled course of its development and perfection. With a sense of responsibility and tested concern for the working people, we have spearheaded all our efforts to the task of saving our people from the destruction and stubborn resistance of the enemies in the process of revolutionary transformations.

We are also deeply aware that as a result of the adventurist policies of the warmongering circles of imperialism, especially of the adventurist Reagan administration, the world is being dragged towards tensions and destructive adventures. It is in the context of such a general state of affairs in the world that the law-governed successes of our people have evoked the

bestial wrath and ferocity of the international reaction and are being used by them as pretext.

A ruthless undeclared war has been unleashed against our people by imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction of the region. The bands of counter-revolution, of professional mercenary murderers who are exported here from abroad armed with weapons of American, Chinese, Egyptian, Pakistani makes, etc, are sabotaging schools, mosques, hospitals, bridges, power transmission structures and means of transport. They are brutally murdering our children, women and old people and are determined vaingloriously to defeat our revolution. Yet our people are coming to believe more deeply with every passing day in the truth of revolution and its inevitable victory and are rising to defend it. Already today, tens of thousands of people, especially the peasants of the country are defending arms in hand their lands and their lives against the encroachments of the bandits.

NEED FOR PEACE

Today, more than at any time, we need peace. The enemies of the revolution, using as a pretext the legal and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union to our country, have, on the one hand, unleashed a bloody and ruthless war against us and, on the other hand, in order to justify their cr-

social structure, an ever greater number of the representatives of the people are today engaged in introducing democracy in the interest of the broad masses of the people by taking part in the patriotic activities of the national fatherland front, and are increasingly becoming the inseparable and fundamental elements of the political system of our country. Notwithstanding the continuation of the undeclared imperialist war, there exists in our country such an economy that is able to resist all the subversions arising out of this ruthless war. We have been able to forestall famine, any unbearable rise in the prices of the goods of primary need of the people, stagnation in transport and any considerable reduction in social services. Already now we are in the thick of major economic activity, of which we can point here the following aspects:

LAND REFORMS

The completion of the process of land and water reforms, acceleration of the functioning of the Salma Dam hydro-power and irrigation project in Herat, continuation of extraction work in the Ainak copper mines, construction of the big silo in Mazar-e-Sharif city, the project of power transmission from the Soviet borders to Kabul, building of small and big irrigation net works, establishment of modern, well-equipped transport enterpr-

ises, they have intensified an extensive propaganda warfare against us, raising such an unprecedented hue and cry which is reminiscent of the worst times of the Cold War. Already unbridled, fabricated and false propaganda against the realities of our society is appearing in the official publications of imperialist states and those having reactionary regimes, the object of which is to create ill-will, hatred and animosity against our awakened people and our revolution.

Every 24 hours, the enemy radio stations use an air-time of 95 hours for broadcasts in the languages of our country, from the Voice of America, BBC, the Deutsche Welle, Radio Israel and the worthless Radio Pakistan—all pursue a single objective, that is to cast aspirations on the truth and prestige of our revolution.

We are proud that for the first time in the history of our country we were able to effect firmly and decisively democratic legality in the socio-political life of our people, despite the difficulties arising from the aggression, provocations, and interventions of the enemies in the internal affairs of our country and in spite of their false and misleading propaganda. We have made a timely and sincere call for a comprehensive national peace and have not spared any effort for realizing it. In our multinational country with a complex

ises and technical workshops, construction of the great Friendship Bridge over the Oxus river between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, installation of the Shamshad TV and Telecom (satellite) receiving and transmitting station, creation of extensive networks of various types of cooperatives of peasants and state employees and building of more than 800 schools.

On the basis of the results of the implementation of the socio-economic plan of the past (Afghan) year, we conclude that the downward trend which naturally existed in the volume of domestic production during the first years of the revolution was reversed in the past year. Not only has it made a swing towards improvement but also necessary prerequisites have been created for stabilisation of the state of economy in our country by such positive developments as the limiting of negative factors in the normal course of economic development, weakening of the subversive counter-revolution, broader participation of the people in economic development and the continued assistance of the Socialist countries, especially the great land of Soviets. Our society is groaning under the heavy burden of centuries old backwardness and the lack of the growth of popular consciousness. We have to traverse a long path for creating a new culture based on the all-round gains of mankind in

science and technology. One of the fundamental factors of the existing problems in our country is this very cultural backwardness lingering on for centuries. Similarly, before the victory of the new phase of revolution in our country, a spirit of distrust, fear, pessimism and hatred against the manifestations of civilisation of mankind had grown unnaturally as a result of the grave mistakes committed in the past. We have begun from uprooting illiteracy and proceed ahead fighting against indifference to the general problems concerning all people, disbelief in a happy, prosperous and blossoming future and the low level of the political consciousness of the masses.

Already now, an extensive movement has been launched throughout our country for combatting illiteracy. Today, there exist 32,000 literacy courses in our country, with 35,000 teachers and thousands of volunteers engaged in teaching about a million people. We have been able so far to impart illiteracy to about 100,000 people. In a span of less than three years, we have initiated the institution of tens of newspapers, journals and magazines, theatres and exhibition halls and have introduced considerable qualitative and quantitative changes in the complex of mass communications and the system of education and training of children in the country. We have been able to gradually revive the lost

trust of our people in the revolution and to put to work their great strength for developing the revolution. Yet all this does not mean that we have been able to overcome all difficulties.

One of the major aims of the undeclared war against our country is the creation of obstacles in the implementation of the development plans for ameliorating the living conditions of the working people and consequently to discredit our revolution in the context of the solution of the pressing problems. So far 1,713 schools and tens of hospitals have been destroyed by the counter-revolution. Hundreds of bridges, hundreds of high-power transmission structures, tens of libraries and public utility buildings have been destroyed by the counter-revolutionary bands.

BANDIT CRIMES

So far, thousands of teachers, doctors, specialists, and noble clergymen of our country have been martyred by the subversive, terrorist bands. The counter-revolutionaries, acting as real highway robbers, obstruct the transfer of goods and disrupt the everyday normal life of our people. The peasants of our country have been forced almost throughout the country to create groups of the armed defenders of revolution in order to protect their land, work and families. Our people have become fed up with the war and plunder carried out by the counter-revolutionaries.

Today, more than at any other time, the battle for the cause of peace means

for our people battle for the cause of life, tranquillity and progress. Our people have learnt through their everyday experience that peace is the most precious endowment which can only be ensured through unity of action, decisive struggle and the observance of lofty principles.

For our people, struggle is peace and peace is struggle.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, relying upon the will of the people and serving their interests sincerely, reflect their aspirations and have always put forward, for ensuring peace within the country and on an international plane, realistic, practical, definite proposals, which are acceptable to all, provided that there be a desire for peace on their part.

Long ago, we proclaimed to all our countrymen that we are desirous of ensuring national peace and ending the painful situation arising out of the undeclared imperialist war, and we did not stop short of taking all necessary measures including the declaration of general amnesty for all even for those who had resorted to hostile armed activities against the revolutionary state. We have created a firm basis in the form of the Fundamental Principles of the DRA for ensuring a healthy political atmosphere and respect for the person, honour, rights and democratic freedoms of the people and we are deeply loyal to it.

For the first time in our country, a policy of genuine national equality and defence of the vital interests of the working people is being implemented. Therefore, the social pillars of the revolution are increasingly expanding and consolidating in a natural way.

The path we have traversed since the victory of the revolution, especially the victory of its new phase, till now is the path which raises in us hopes for the future.

Our people have come to believe profoundly that, had there been peace, the achievements made would have been far greater and the pains of our people would have been incomparably less than in the present situation.

ILLEGAL

We have repeatedly tried to convince our neighbours, especially Pakistan and Iran, that their illegal interventions, provocations and aggressions against our country accord neither with the interests of the peoples of the region, nor with the interest of peace in the world. We have put forward, in time and explicitly, concrete practical proposals in respect of the solution of the problems concerning the tense present day conditions in our region. Yet due response has not been given to this sincere will of ours. We are convinced that the initiative of action for ensuring peace in our region rests with us.

You, industrious fighters for the cause of peace, are fully aware of the pretensions and frenzied propaganda of imperialism, Chinese

hegemonism and regional reaction against our revolution and our country. They distort the reality of the indispensable, internationalist and legitimate assistance of the USSR to our country. We proclaim once again, loud and clear, from this important international tribune that the limited Soviet military contingents which for repulsing and rebuffing the pre-planned aggression of the external enemies of our revolution rushed here in the most difficult moments of the contemporary history of our country on the invitation of our authorised and legitimate party and state authorities not only do not constitute a source of danger for our neighbours but that they have become a big barrier against the conversion of Afghanistan into an imperialist base of aggression against the peoples of the region. We are indebted to the valorous people of the land of Great October Socialist Revolution for the preservation of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country in the face of the greedy and adventurist plans of US imperialism.

Once again, on the basis of our concrete proposals of May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, we stress that, in the event reliable international guarantees are provided for the cessation of aggression and intervention from the territories of Pakistan and Iran against our country, the limited Soviet contingents will return to their peaceful country and we are ready to chart out an agreed schedule of their return. It is an estab-

lished fact that, in our opinion, the ending of the tense present-day situation in the region is inseparably linked with the cessation of aggressions from the territories of Pakistan and Iran. We must add that we have more than 2,400-kilometres long pregnant, that is, mountainous borders with Pakistan which gives unimaginable possibilities for the carrying out of the aggressive designs of the aliens against our country.

For your information, we must add that, only on the fringes of our borders with Pakistan, there exist already over 80 camps for the training of counter-revolutionary bandits which as being the military arsenal and the source of the undeclared war against our country are intermittently producing professional murderers and saboteurs.

MARTYRS

Reaction and imperialism, making use of the sacred name of Islam, are resorting to plunder and destruction of our country. They accuse us of hostility towards Islam, while they massacre real Muslims in Sabra and Shatila. So far about one thousand illustrious and patriotic mullahs and clergymen have been martyred at the hands of the counter-revolution and some of them were martyred even when they were busy praying. Mosques have been ruined. The holy book of the Muslims of the world, that is, holy Koran, has been burnt even after this, they claim to be the so-called defenders of Islam. This American Islam is diametrically opposed to real Islam and the humane spirit of Islam. Our

enemies, masquerading as defenders of human rights, proclaim their enmity with us, while committing the worst description of crimes against humanity in El Salvador, Namibia, Palestine and tens of other states.

It is ludicrous that even the militarist rulers of Pakistan should talk of human rights and democracy. Can the leaders of a country where under the current legislation of that country voicing opposition to the regime makes one liable to execution and being in possession of anti-regime publication, and for so-called complicity in offense, that is, not providing hostile information against other members of the society, exposed to persecution, to many years of imprisonment still have the right to talk of human rights, democracy and the like?

Dear comrades and friends,

We want peace. We have not declared war against any country and do not interfere in any country's internal affairs. We have the right to make our people happy our society blossoming and our country prosperous and raise its prestige in peace and tranquillity.

That is why we have launched a just and major struggle. But those who see their interests in jeopardy in the genuine prosperity of our people do not leave us in peace. By using the low level of the consciousness of the masses and making unmanly use of the religious beliefs of our people, they are prolonging this plunderous war. We have the right to organise an all-sided battle to defend our country and to ensure

a peaceful future for the coming generations of the country. We already have a well-equipped, disciplined, conscious and powerful army which we take pride in as being the powerful defender of the big gains of the revolution. We have been able to organise tens of thousands of people in the groups of the defenders of revolution. The security organs of our country, being the defensive shield of revolution function consciously.

Dear comrades and dear friends.

Today the world is passing through a dangerous and tense situation. The adventurous and irresponsible leaders of Washington and Nato are dragging humanity towards eternal destruction. The danger of war has never been so serious and horrible as today. The imperialist circles are resorting to frenzied arming of the warmongering forces and to creating new types of lethal weapons. The astronomical expenditures of the arms race which the imperialist circles are imposing on the countries which defend the world peace cause these countries to spend huge sums on armaments at the expense of development projects. Consequently, lack of rapid socio-economic development on world plane is caused by the arms frenzy of the imperialist circles.

Today, the whole progressive mankind faces a great task which consists of waging a relentless and intensive struggle against the danger of war, the struggle for the prosperous future of coming generations.

We, the people of Afghanistan, notwithstanding the fact that we face an undeclared imperialist war, will not forget even for a moment our great duties as regards the solution of the fundamental problem of the present epoch, that is, the problem of ensuring peace.

Esteemed guests,

You are among the best friends of our people. We will never forget your noble presence in this great international conference which is aimed at giving a fraternal support to our peaceful policies and to the revolutionary gains of our people. The happy future generations of our country will cherish your memory.

We have full confidence that the convocation of this conference in the capital of our revolutionary country will be a very important step on the path of the struggle for peace. We hope that the clarion call for peace which is raised by this conference from our country will be heard by the neighbours of our country in the east and the west. We once again found the opportunity to express our deep and heartfelt wishes for seeking a solution for the present problems of situation around our country. We call our neighbours to peace. You, representatives of peace and humanity, too, call them to end hostilities, aggressions and interventions against our country.

Comrades, friends,

We are fully convinced that this conference will have a serious impact on the tense course of events in the region, for bringing about peace and understand-

ding. The strength of this conference is great and undeniable and the neighbours will be compelled to listen to its resonant voice. On behalf of the people of Afghanistan, I sincerely thank you for coming to our country.

Long live peace throughout the world!

DRA Peace Proposals Backed

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 16 (bakhtar).— The participants of the International Conference on Socio-economic Development and Danger of War, held in Kabul from November 12 to 15, have issued a "call to the peoples of the world."

The document says:

The participants in the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and Danger of War, held under the auspices of the World Peace Council, in Kabul from November 12 to 16, 1982, having examined the facts of the situation around Afghanistan, have come to the conclusion that:

a. The situation around Afghanistan, resulting from outside armed interference and internal counter-revolutionary activities, constitutes a grave threat not only to peace and security in the region, but also to world peace,

b. Afghanistan is faced with an undeclared war waged from the territory of Pakistan, supported by the United States, China and re-

actionary forces in the Arab world;

c. the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to restore internal security and stability and to forge ahead with programmes of economic development and social progress have achieved significant results;

d. Had it not been for the persistent and escalating armed and other forms of intervention, including sinister propaganda by the Western media, the efforts at achieving economic and social progress would have been even more successful.

e. The Government and the people of Afghanistan have an inalienable right to establish a political system and pursue the path of social development which they have chosen in accordance with the interests of the Afghan people.

The participants in the conference further believe that the situation around Afghanistan can only be resolved by a political settlement through peaceful ne-

gotiations between the states of the region involved, supported by reliable international guarantees.

In this regard, the proposals of the Government of the DRA presented on May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, provide a reasonable, sound and flexible basis for ensuring negotiations and achieving peace and security in and around Afghanistan. The sincerity, constructiveness and peaceful intentions of these proposals can be gauged from such provisions such as the following:

a. Assurance of non-interference in the internal affairs of one state of the region by another and of not allowing the territory of one state to be used for aggression against another state.

b. Despite a preference for bilateral talks and settlement with Pakistan and Iran, the willingness of the DRA to engage in trilateral or multilateral talks.

c. Willingness of the Government of the DRA to proceed with the negotiati-

ons through the good offices of the UN Secretary-General and his representative, in view of the unreasonable demand and intransigent attitude of the Government of Pakistan not to engage in direct talks with the Government of the DRA.

d. Willingness of the Government of the DRA to consider in the course of such negotiations other problems outstanding between Afghanistan and Pakistan with a view to normalising relations between the two countries.

e. Declaration of general amnesty to all the Afghans temporarily living in the neighbouring countries, guaranteeing assistance to them to resume normal life in Afghanistan and to rea-

listically discuss the question of those individuals not wanting to return.

GUARANTEES

f. Reliable international guarantees regarding cessation and non-recurrence of armed and other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

g. As soon as the undeclared war manifested in aggression and other forms of foreign interference are ceased there will be created a possibility of withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which were invited by the Government of the DRA.

The participants in the conference are of the view that the proposals and actual conduct of the Government of the DRA are entirely conducive to ach-

ieving the end of hostilities and establishing stability, peace and security around Afghanistan.

The participants in the conference, therefore, call upon the peoples of the world, and particularly of the region of South and South-West Asia, upon the United Nations to support such efforts designed to resolve the situation around Afghanistan in order to:

—Restore peace, security and stability in and around Afghanistan,

—Strengthening Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status,

—Lessen tensions in the region and to promote friendship and cooperation among the states of the region.

Threat to Peace Denounced

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 16 (Bakhtar)—The participants of the International Conference on Socio-economic Development and Danger of War, held by the World Peace Conference in Kabul from November 12 to 15, yesterday adopted a declaration.

The declaration says: Never before since the Second World War has the danger of war been so great as it is at present. The policy of nuclear armament and of interventionism on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism—first of

all the forces around the military-industrial complex in the US—threaten not only the peaceful life, the economic and social development but also the very survival of mankind. In a nuclear war, the earth would be converted into a lifeless desert. The critical economic difficulties of imperialism provide the impetus for the new escalation of military threats and interventions, of economic pressures, and ideological subversion against the growing anti-imperialist movements for independence and social progress in

the developing countries as well as against the support which the Socialist countries render to all progressive forces. By establishing a first-strike capability for waging nuclear warfare, the US Government and its allies seeks to plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust. At the same time, they are plainly instigating and heating up regional conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America. By establishing a "Rapid deployment force" for the only purpose of securing zones of economic influence, they prepare to lau-

nch military intervention in every part of the world. Furthermore, by neo-colonialist policy, terrorist acts and efforts at destabilisation, the newly-liberated countries are weakened and prevented from carrying on their social and economic development and establishing relations of equal and mutually beneficial trade.

The transnational corporations and the United States pursue the imperialist policy aimed at strengthening their position throughout the world and intensify the plunder of developing countries, thus ruining their national economies.

The financial policy of the Reagan administration, which has pushed through an artificial rise of the dollar and high interest rates, provokes serious difficulties throughout the world. Obviously, the consequences are far more dangerous to the developing countries whose debt today amounts to nearly 600 billion US dollars without any prospect of its liquidation.

CONDITIONS

The conditions attached by the imperialist powers and the international financial organisations controlled by them to the loans given to the developing countries carry extremely stringent and wide-ranging stipulations which affect not only the domestic economic policies of recipient countries but also their political development and foreign

relations. In essence, such terms amount to undermining the independence and sovereignty of these countries.

The economic strategy of the Reagan administration is directed at perpetuating domination not only of the developing countries, but also of the developed countries of Western Europe and Japan, by trying to dictate their production and foreign trade and forcing them to spend a higher and higher proportion of their Budgets on military expenditures. At the same time, the US Government and its Nato allies have decided to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles in West European countries. These countries would thus be taken as hostages of the US nuclear strategy which is also directed at blackmailing and building up of first-strike nuclear capability against the Socialist countries.

In the Middle East and Africa, US imperialism, in collusion with Zionism and the South African apartheid regime, is taking aggressive as well as covert actions to exploit the vast resources of these countries, threaten their peace and stability by setting up and expanding military bases and deployment of troops. By creating regional conflicts, committing genocide and destruction, as in Lebanon and against the Arab people of Palestine, imperialism aims at diverting their developmental efforts at Socio-economic transfor-

mation, undermining their efforts at collective self-reliance; 29/11/14

Despite the machinations of imperialism, the progressive and democratic forces, especially of the countries that have opted for a Socialist orientation, have recorded impressive results by asserting full national sovereignty over their natural resources, by democratising their social life to mobilise and enhance the active participation of their peoples and thereby advancing their socio-economic emancipation.

This international conference:

— Supports the demand for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace devoid of nuclear weapons and the removal of US imperialist military bases from Diego Garcia and other places in the Indian Ocean;

— Condemns the unprecedented arming of Pakistan and its consequences on the countries of the region which are forced to spend substantial portions of their Budgets on military expenditure, reducing their expenses on socio-economic needs;

— Condemns the undeclared war launched by imperialism and its henchmen against the DRA which endangers peace in Afghanistan and in the whole region, damages peaceful measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan to pursue a policy of socio-economic development;

— Condemns the policy of destabilisation pursued by the hegemonists in collusion with the US imperialists in South-East Asia, to undermine the reconstruction work of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, to maintain the seat of the disguised Pol Pot genocidal regime at the United Nations and to hinder the establishment of relations of good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the Indo-Chinese countries and the Asean countries.

— Condemns the Reagan administration policy of supporting the racist regime of South Africa against the front-line states and the liberation forces in the region;

The conference at the same time notes with anxiety that in Latin America the US foreign and economic policies are designed to invoke the old Monroe doctrine to turn the Central American and Caribbean zone into an international hotbed of tension, weaken the regional economies and deepen the differences among the Latin American countries through preferential and discrim-

inatory treatments to undermine the unity of the countries of the region.

In realisation of the urgent need to intensify the struggle against the war danger and the promotion of social and economic development, the conference declares its full support to the effort for continental, regional, bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and for collective self-reliance, for hastening the realisation of a new international economic order.

The conference affirms its support for the self-determination, return to their homeland, and establish an independent state of the Palestinian people under their sole legitimate representatives the PLO demands the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and from the occupied Arab territories and for the freedom struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, and El Salvador under their legitimate representatives SWAPO, ANC and FMLN.

It also declares its support for the efforts the peoples of the world are making to abolish the policy of plunder of the TNCS and in this connection it notes with appreciation the actions undertaken by newly-liberated and progressive countries in asserting their sovereignty over their natural resources and which are in the process of assuring socio-economic emancipation for their peoples.

The conference stresses the pressing necessity of mobilising all forces for the promotion of effective steps towards disarmament to facilitate the release of the huge sums squandered on the nuclear arms race for the socio-economic development of the people of the world.

The International Conference on Social-economic Development and the Danger of War further underscores the vital significance of averting the risk of a nuclear war and putting a halt to the policy of the Reagan administration of escalating the arms race, expansion of military bases and deployment of interventionist forces.

KARMAL SPEAKS ON VARIOUS OFFICIAL OCCASIONS

Reception for Kroglova

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 13 (Bakhtar) — Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the RC, received Znaida Mikhaylovna Kroglova, member of the CPSU CC, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR and President of the Union of Organisations for Friendship and Cultural Relations of the USSR with Foreign Countries who at the head of a delegation arrived here on November 10 at the invitation of Dr Anahita

Ratebzad, member of the PDPA CC Politburo and President of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation, at the RC headquarters on last Wednesday.

With Dr Ratebzad also present, the sides had talks on issues of mutual interest in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Similarly, Dr Ratebzad had a meeting with Kroglova, on November 10 at the headquarters of the DRA Union of Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Abdul Majid Sarbiland, member of the PDPA CC, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vice-President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, was also present at the meeting.

Issues of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

According to an earlier report, upon its arrival, the Soviet delegation was welcomed at the Kabul airport by Abdul Majid Sarbiland, some party and state representatives and the counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Seminars of Provincial Party Committees

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 13 (Bakhtar) — Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the RC, received members of the seminars of the incharges of the documentation

and liaison divisions of the provincial party committees and the provincial and city committees of Kabul city and the secretaries of the Kabul city precincts at the Revolutionary council headqu-

arters here on November 10.

Drawing their attention to the "grave duties lying before the party, the revolutionary Government and the working people of Afghanistan",

Karmal spoke on the home and foreign policy course of the DRA.

He said that the Government, despite immense difficulties, is moving steadily and successfully forward and has launched extensive and all-out struggle and work for deliverance of the working people, for consolidating their sovereignty, and for the defence of revolution and for building a new society.

Karmal added: "Problems are natural in the process of a revolution. It is our major duty to struggle on the path of solving problems all-sidedly. It is our major task to consolidate party unity, because the party unity is a key to the solution of all problems."

"The process of normalization of conditions in

the country, the surrender of counter-revolutionary bands, the willingness and inclination of the great majority of the Afghan people to the side of the party and the Government are increasing day by day and this is an important and positive phenomenon, examples of which we observe every day with our eyes", he added.

Karmal explained the significance of the seminar, importance of contacts between the party committees and their significant tasks.

He urged the participants to carefully and vigilantly realise the historical importance of their revolutionary tasks more than ever and spare no effort to meet the needs and demands of the people.

He wished further victories for the party me-

mbers in the evolution of the new-type party with unity and iron discipline and creative work in unity with the people.

He asked the participants to voice their proposals and opinions in a fully friendly and sincere atmosphere.

A participant, on others' behalf, expressed joy over the meeting with Karmal and pledged their readiness once again for every sacrifice to fulfill their revolutionary duties.

Sayed Akram Paigir, alternate member of the PDPA CC and incharge of documentation and liaison section of the party CC, and Honar Ghairat, alternate member of the party CC and deputy incharge of the organisational department of the party CC, were also present at the meeting.

Greetings to Syrian Communist

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 13 (Bakhtar)— Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC, has sent a message of greetings to Khaled Baghdache, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, on his 70th birthday.

The message reads as follows:

Dear comrade Khaled Baghdache,

"On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, all

the struggling and revolutionary people of our country and on my own behalf, I sincerely congratulate you, a prominent figure of the international Communist and working class movement and respected leader of the Syrian Communist Party, and all the working people of Syria, on your 70th birth anniversary.

Our party and free-born people are fully acquainted with and attach

great significance to your prideful life. 50 years of which you have spent as General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party on the path of serving the working masses and in the struggle against imperialism, aggressive and expansionist Zionism and Arab reaction, for consolidating freedom, democracy, peace and social progress.

Your contribution to the international Comm-

unist movement and work in the Comintern and in leading the heroic freedom struggle of the brotherly Syrian people and, similarly, your role in the Presidium of the Progressive National Front of the country, and the important experiences which you have amassed in your country for ever more enriching the treasure of Marxism-Leninism, have a prominent place.

The Communist and working class movement, and specially the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghan-

istan, look with utmost respect to and are proud of your revolutionary work and promotion and propagation of the Marxist-Leninist scientific outlook and your scientific and theoretical achievements to this effect.

The PDPA and the revolutionary people of our country have been enjoying gratefully your prudential and fraternal solidarity and that of the struggling and revolutionary people of Syria since the victory of the national-democratic revolution in our country.

Esteemed Comrade Khaled Baghdache,

While sincerely wishing you a long life, complete health, energy and ever more victories in the revolutionary struggle aimed at victory over the imperialist and Zionist enemy and for the sake of consolidation of freedom, democracy and national independence and restoration of peace and lasting stability in the region and world, we hope that the existing fraternal ties between our parties may further strengthen and expand on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Welcome to Angolan Leader

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 13
(Bakhtar) — Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council has sent a congratulatory teleram to the President of Angola, on the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Angola.

The message has expressed assurance that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation will be further developed to the advantage of the peoples of the two countries and for the cause of peace and the security of the world.

Tribute to Brezhnev

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, November 15
(Bakhtar).— The participants of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and Danger of War, organised by World Peace Council, yes-

terday observed a one-minute silence to pay homage to L. I. Brezhnev.

The conference was inaugurated yesterday at Sulam Khana Palace by Babrak Karmal, General Secreta-

ry of the PDPA CC and President of the RC.

In his inaugural speech, Karmal said:

"We have gathered here to think, with hearts imbued with love and concern

for man, to think about his destiny and future.

"But it is a matter of profound regret that one of the best men of our century, the true continuator of Lenin's aspirations, the ardent fighter and champion of the cause of Lenin, the indefatigable servant of the path of the prosperity of mankind, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, is no more among us.

"The great name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev will remain in the hearts of the working people and all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world for ever.

"The demise of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev is a big loss to progressive humanity and the world peace movement.

"The people of Afghanistan have lost in Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev one of their best and dearest friends".

Addressing the conference later, Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, dwelt on the grave dangers to peace and security of the world posed by the criminal warmongering activity of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction headed by the US imperialism, these forces were dragging the world towards destruction by piling up huge stocks of nuclear armaments.

Chandra said that, at the same time one must not overlook the increasing potential of the anti-war and peace-seeking forces. He pointed out that the peace movement today embraces the whole world and is growing in scope and dimension with every passing day.

Condemning the continuation of the undeclared imperialist war against Afghanistan, he said that the enemies of the Afghan revolution want to put out the torch lit in the DRA but that such efforts are doomed to failure.

He expressed his firm confidence that Afghanistan, under the leadership of Karmal, will become a glittering example for the region and the world by successfully carrying out great socio-economic transformations.

He declared the firm and all-round support of the WPC for revolutionary Afghanistan.

Yesterday's session was also addressed by delegates from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Britain, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, India, and Sweden and representatives of the African National Congress.

The speakers condemned the imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA and wished further successes for the Afghan people.

Seventy delegations, representing over 50 countries and other international organisations, are participating in the conference.

According to an earlier report, Chandra arrived in Kabul yesterday morning for participation in the conference.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA CC Politburo and President of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation, Abdul Majid Sarbiland, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vice-President of the PSFO, and Dr Zara also Vice-President of PSFO, welcomed the WPC leader at the Kabul international airport.

According to an earlier report, delegations representing the national peace committees of about 60 Asian, African, European, and Latin American countries and the US and Canada, as also some other international organisations, arrived here on November 10 to participate in the conference.

EGYPTIANS' RESEARCH EFFORTS WITH AMERICANS, OTHER FOREIGNERS DISCUSSED

Recommended Solutions Outlined

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Mustafa Imam, Jamal Ziyadah and Nabil 'Abd-al-Fattah]

[Text] Reactions were numerous after AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI revealed in the last two parts of this series the far-reaching danger that the phenomenon of unmonitored joint foreign studies poses to Egypt's national security. Our gratification with the interest and encouragement of numerous intellectuals and Egyptian politicians and with their strong recommendation that we continue to reveal the grave details of the penetration process equaled our interest in answering a question that was raised by some people. That question is this: Why did the report focus on the American penetration? Although some people were hasty in raising this question, not waiting for the remaining parts of the series, it is important to us to make it clear that the function of this report is to expose the numerous penetration operations that are being carried out by foreign countries, among which are the United States, Germany, France and Israel.

In general, we oppose any kind of intervention. In all cases we do not blame these countries. However, we do blame ourselves: after all, we are the ones who are responsible for protecting the national security of our country.

If we began [our series of reports] by revealing American penetration, we did that because the United States is funding the major portion of research done in Egypt with the collaboration of foreigners. The United States has given considerable attention to that activity in the last 10 years. Evidence for this [can be found] in an American report that was issued by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. The report indicated that until 31 March 1981 the United States had spent about 51.5 million pounds to fund 244 research projects that were jointly carried out by a number of American research organizations and Egyptian professors. The areas of research were numerous: agriculture, the environment, energy and water sources, and economic, health and social studies. These studies were done for 10 American research organizations.

So much for just American activity. What other countries that are interested in the penetration process are doing is not inconsiderable.

Accordingly, the situation is a grave one and requires serious consideration by the state. There are two suggestions for containing this phenomenon.

The first one is to form a committee that would look into the facts surrounding this phenomenon. This committee would consist of a number of public figures, scientific research officials and a person from the judiciary.

The second suggestion is to form a committee within the People's Assembly to look into the facts surrounding the phenomenon. This committee would prepare a report that would be made available to the assembly and to the public. This report is to include suggestions on setting procedures for collaborating with foreign agencies on research projects, and it would include proposed controls for these research efforts that would protect Egypt's national security.

It is important for us to indicate that the purpose of proposing a fact-finding committee is not to investigate or to put anyone on trial. The purpose of the committee is to reveal the nature of information about Egypt that left the country. The committee will set procedures for dealing with the problem and it will also [figure out] how Egyptian scholars can be protected from involvement in activities that may hurt their country's security and future. At the same time this would provide a healthy climate wherein scientific research that would serve Egypt can be conducted.

Ethical Standards for Research Requested

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 pp 5-7

[Interview with Dr Ahmad Khalifah, president of the National Center for Sociological and Criminological Research]

[Text] Dr Ahmad Khalifah calls for a committee to look into facts about the nature of foreign research activity.

A system is to be devised to prevent ethical disasters that occur in the name of scientific research.

Any foreign funding to establish institutes that survey public opinion in Egypt is to be rejected.

An Egyptian official with considerable experience in supervising social research and studies has issued a warning. The warning stated that the penetration of Egypt's society through foreign research is a serious matter that must be opposed by setting up strong lines of defense. The warning also stated that one cannot be silent about what is happening and that a stance must be taken so that controls for this activity would be devised. Dr Ahmad Khalifah, president of the National Center for Sociological and Criminological Research and former minister of social affairs is calling for the formation of a high-level committee to look into facts surrounding this phenomenon. This committee would not go after those who became involved in such studies with good or bad intentions. But the purpose of the committee would be to determine how serious the phenomenon is and to devise a set of controls for these studies to stop the deterioration that is taking place on the scene of scientific inquiry.

Dr Ahmad Khalifah said that the phenomenon of collaborating with foreigners on research projects, which began in Egypt in the seventies, is a serious phenomenon. Its gravity clearly emerges in the area of sociological research which is carried out by foreign scholars working with Egyptian scholars. These scholars enter into exclusive agreements with foreign organizations without the knowledge

of research centers or universities that employ them and without any supervision from the agencies that are responsible for implementing educational policy in the state.

The danger of sociological research becomes evident in the fact that such studies are always linked with discussions about the makeup and characteristics of society. This is the opposite of research that is carried out in the basic sciences.

Consequently, Egypt has seen an interconnected slew of research projects that are funded by foreign agencies. These research projects came out in the form of research agreements and agreements to set up research centers that would be attached to some agencies such as universities. To provide evidence of the gravity of these studies, it is enough to refer to the fact that some of them surveyed hundreds of Egyptian villages. The canvassing of these villages was so thorough that all locations inside these villages became known.

The gravity of these studies is also manifested in the fact that funding agencies conduct these studies for the purpose of collecting information. In the past this same process used to be called espionage, but it now masquerades as scientific research. Therefore, such research must be exposed.

There are also foreign studies which provide decision-makers in Egypt with specific choices. An American report was prepared on the subject of family planning and the population question. The report is known as the Rand Report, and it is based on erroneous methodology. The report provides us with a specific choice: we either make efforts to curb population growth, or we will face a major problem. I've indicated my rejection of that idea, and I stated that I was not convinced by it. To reinforce this trend [which is recommended by the study] the family planning agency receives hundreds of millions of pounds in U.S. aid, and this money is spent on non-essentials.

Institutes for Surveying Public Opinion

Among the blatant examples [of what I'm talking about] is the fact that permission was granted to establish institutes for surveying public opinion. Dr Hasan Hamdi, president of Cairo University, and I got in touch with each other, and we talked about the fact that [the faculty of Cairo University] were establishing an institute to survey public opinion and that that institute would be funded by foreign sources. But Dr Hamdi told me that the institute would be established by Egyptian funds. [He said that] several attempts had been made in the past to use foreign funds to set up such an institute, but that these attempts had been stopped because administrative control had objected. This is because such a matter becomes extremely dangerous. How can we let a foreign agency pour funds into the establishment of an institute that would survey public opinion in Egypt?

[Question] What effect has joint foreign research had on the activities of national research centers?

[Answer] It has had a most serious effect. As a result of the penetration that is taking place, many scholars, and particularly those who were trained to serve their country, were exposed to corruption. We suddenly found them being drawn to

other spheres. Therefore, I find that I do not have the sufficient number of scholars necessary for our national research projects. We have 100 scholars at the Center for Sociological Research, but we began losing a number of them because of the financial temptations that lure them to joint foreign research projects. If that trend continues the Center for Sociological Research will not be able to stand on its feet more than a limited number of years. Therefore, something must be done to stop this temptation: foreign funding must not be available to Egyptian scholars, and national research centers must be given financial support so scholars can be immune to these temptations. Usually foreign agencies that fund research seek the assistance of clear-witted Egyptian teachers, scholars and scientists who are commissioned to carry out this research in return for sizable financial compensation. Research agreements are made with these individuals, and they are invited to visit the United States to lecture at American universities.

Nipping Our Research Potential in the Bud

[Question] Do you believe there are set plans for conducting such research in Egypt? .

[Answer] Yes, there are set plans. This is not just a question of information and data; it is rather a question of "nipping our research potential in the bud." These organizations select good Egyptians, and they turn them from people with a critical view of society to elements whose intellectual capabilities are utilized elsewhere, in an area that may not benefit Egyptian society. I do not blame an agency that funds research; nor do I blame agencies that agree to conduct research funded by foreign agencies. However, this process must be carried out under a set of controls. We are after all responsible for the absence of strong defenses against this penetration since all the countries of the world are trying to obtain information that would be useful to their economic security and their policies. I do, however, blame those who do not have strong defenses.

Hence comes the importance of proposing the question of required controls because this phenomenon has become widespread and has seriously hurt our society, particularly the scientific community. We must not keep quiet about this.

[Question] What do you think about the fact that individuals make exclusive agreements with American and other funding agencies to carry out the required research?

[Answer] These foreign agencies are supposed to deal with national research centers which determine research methodology and decide how research funds are to be spent in a wise manner. [Such an arrangement] would prevent foreign agencies from acquiring primary research information which [eventually] disappears from Egypt, and this has happened in many cases.

I do not object to studies that are funded by foreign agencies. Our financial resources are limited, and if a well-intentioned agency comes along and offers us the necessary funding for carrying out sociological research or research in other areas, there would be no objection to that. However, this must not take place through individual [scholars] because they are not supervised or controlled by anyone. Also there is a possibility for corrupting those individuals.

There was a research contract, [for example], between the National Center for Sociological Research and an agency. I was asked to provide the magnetic tape on which information [pertaining to that research project] was stored. That agency insisted on having that tape, but I refused to provide it. The agency threatened that it would not pay the funds that had been agreed upon. So I sent a letter breaking the contract. Attempts were [later] made to obtain a copy of this tape, but as soon as I found out about those attempts, I removed the tapes and kept them in my own private safe. If that contract had been an exclusive agreement with an individual, that individual would not have been able to do what I did.

Cooperation with these organizations must also be effected through Egyptian research centers or universities. This is due to the harmful effects that result from the fact that these agencies deal directly with individuals. It follows from that that scholars cannot be charged to carry out their basic duties within their universities and research centers since Egyptian scholars are interested in foreign studies for which they receive, for example, 1,000 pounds per study, whereas they receive a salary of no more than 150 pounds a month from their main employer.

[Question] It's been reported in research circles that the National Center for Sociological Research prepared a study [entitled] "Anatomy of Muslim Groups in Egypt" and that one of the members of the research team which prepared the study took the data and used them in a paper he read at a conference that was held in the United States. [It is being said that] he published these data in international magazines. Is this a true incident?

[Answer] This is a true incident. The center was engaged in this research which was being done in secret. I had marked these studies confidential. Copies of the research papers were distributed to members of the research team, and the importance of not leaking the data was emphasized to them. [Compliance] depended on the scientific conscience of the scholars, but we were taken by surprise when a member of the research team published the research data in foreign magazines. He presented a research paper at one of the conferences, and he gave lectures [on that subject] in the United States. This is considered a violation of academic ethics and decency.

[Question] What actions do you propose to regulate work on foreign research in the light of the serious condition that scientific research in Egypt has come to?

[Answer] We must form a high-level committee to investigate these conditions and to compile and find out the research projects and studies that were carried out with the cooperation of foreign agencies. The purpose of that committee would be to lay down a set of controls for these activities. This deterioration that is taking place on the scene of scientific research must be stopped. It will not be the purpose of this committee to persecute people who became involved in such research projects, but its purpose will be to lay down rules that would prevent such national moral disasters from taking place in the name of scientific research. What is happening constitutes an unscientific process of taking economic, social and political data out of the country. This committee may be formed

* Translator's note: The correct and complete title of this study is "Anatomy of Egypt's Militant Islamic Groups: Methodological Note and Preliminary Findings."

by presidential decree. It may consist of a few public figures with experience [in that area], and it may include among its members the minister of planning, and the chief of the Mobilization and Census Agency. This committee may hear testimony from people who participate in research agreements and research projects that present some kind of threat. Every person would be free to state or withhold his opinion.

What is intended here is not to put anyone on trial. The harm has already been done, and it was done under the state's nose.

The committee that will investigate such a question may begin by studying the situation and critically examining the points that led to it. [Eventually], this committee is to become responsible for any funding that comes from abroad.

U.S. Embassy Reports on Research

Cairo AL-AHARAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] An important report prepared by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo has revealed that total funds spent by the United States on joint research projects in Egypt till the end of March 1981 amounted to 51,527,285 pounds. This money was spent to fund 244 joint research projects that were carried out by 10 American research organizations and a large number of Egyptian scholars who are university professors.

The American organizations include: the Agricultural Research Organization, which carried out 79 studies; the Environmental Protection Agency conducted 11 studies; the Agency for Research on the Disabled conducted 24 studies; the Health Services Organization conducted 56 studies; the Agency for Piscine Research conducted 4 studies; the Board of Standards and Measurements conducted 6 studies; the Oceanography and Meteorological Research Organization conducted 2 studies; the National Science Foundation conducted 21 studies; the Naval American Research Organization conducted 25 studies; and the Smithsonian Institution conducted 16 studies. AL-AHARAM AL-IQTISADI has learned that the U.S. Embassy is making preparations to complete the data so the report would include new research projects.

The studies included all agricultural and economic activities; they included studies on the environment, on energy and on human health as well.

We have details on the titles of research projects, and we have the names of those who are in charge of them. It is worth noting that each joint research project is carried out by an American professor as supervisor, an Egyptian professor and other research assistants.

Dangers of Joint Research Outlined

Cairo AL-AHARAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Dr Jalal Amin]

[Text] In the last two issues of AL-AHARAM AL-IQTISADI critics of joint scientific research projects carried out by Egyptians and Americans and of the fact that Egyptian scientists are carrying out studies that are funded by foreign

agencies, particularly American agencies, focused [their critical remarks] on several matters. Among these is the fact that these studies provide foreign organizations with information and data that may be used against Egypt's interests. These studies may also promote policies that conflict with national interests since research topics are primarily chosen by foreigners. Also certain ideological or political tendencies may be dictated to researchers. Some [of those critics] also dealt with the phenomenon of research contractors and they dealt with what this phenomenon may imply in exploitation of junior scholars, in the lack of scientific integrity and the lack of respect due to the profession.

I wish to add to these comments an aspect of this phenomenon that I consider more important. In fact, it may be the most serious aspect of this phenomenon. One may respond to those who emphasize the danger of providing foreigners with information, as some people did, [by saying] that foreigners do in fact have other ways of getting this information and that their ability to get this information is superior to that of Egyptians. At any rate, the danger here does not lie in the process of compiling information as much as it does lie in the fact that foreigners are allowed to use this information against the country's interests. This is something that takes place on a level much higher than that at which information is compiled. Egyptian scientists do not participate in that. This danger does exist, but it is not the most dangerous aspect [of this phenomenon].

What is particularly disturbing is the success these foreign organizations have had in mobilizing the efforts of our best Egyptian scientists and using up their energies in activities that are not the most useful to the country. In fact, I am inclined to believe that that is the only objective of a percentage of these studies that is not inconsiderable. Using up the energy of Egyptian scientists in activities that are not useful to the country may be the only objective of involving them in those studies.

At the present time a rather considerable percentage of our top economists are almost completely preoccupied with these joint research projects or those studies that are funded by foreign agencies. Among them are those whose patriotism is not questioned by anyone, but they did [nevertheless] fall into the trap. The bait that was used to trap them is of two kinds: a lucrative reward and time for the scholar to engage in serious, practical research. Once a funding agency assures a scholar that it will not interfere with his conclusions and recommendations and that it will not require him to take a certain point of view, as is the case in many instances, it becomes very easy for a scholar to imagine that he is engaged in activity that is not scientifically, morally or politically reprehensible. That scholar would tell himself, "The information is available to the funding agencies any way, and that information which I make available to them I also make available to Egyptians at the same time. [At any rate], no restrictions have been placed on me in expressing my opinion as I see it, so why should I be blamed?"

But the fact is that harm is being done. An Egyptian scholar's time and effort are limited, of course, and whatever time and effort are spent in carrying out what foreign and international agencies request most certainly take away from the time and effort that may be directed to what would really benefit Egypt. No matter how lenient a foreign agency that funds research is with a scholar, it does restrict him without making him feel that he is being restricted. In the first place it is the agency that selects the research topic. Then it selects the

points that the study is to emphasize, and in many cases it selects the method to be used in dealing with these points. In most cases scholars are forced, without actually being told so explicitly, to use a certain language in addressing their topic. Of course I am not referring here to whether the study is written in Arabic or in English, even though that is an important point. I am rather referring to the fact that the style of addressing Egyptian readers is necessarily different from that used in addressing foreign financiers or readers who are basically not sympathetic with the problems of Egyptians and who are intent on increased specialization even though Egyptian problems do not require this level of specialization. These foreigners show a slight interest in proposed policies for reform due to the fact that this reform would be done by an unknown agency in a faraway place. To provide evidence for this point it is enough to compare the language that is used in reports prepared by UN organizations with the language that should be used by someone who is truly intent on reform. The former language is lifeless, arousing no enthusiasm and urging no action. In fact, each sentence wipes out the effect that may be produced by the preceding one. In the end such a report leaves one with an incomprehensible sense that reform is impossible, that reliance on foreigners in carrying out reforms is essential, or that concentrating on partial measures without touching the general framework of policy is essential. These reports may also emphasize aspects that may not be the most worthy of emphasis from a purely Egyptian point of view.

I am inclined to believe then that the wave of participating in foreign studies or in studies that are supervised or funded by foreign or international organizations has taken a group of the best Egyptian sociologists and economists out of the scene of national scientific activity. It has at least helped divert an important part of their efforts away from the treatment of immediate national problems and has diminished their enthusiasm for reform. If this trend continues, it will inevitably have a gradual devitalizing effect on their patriotic feelings.

Neutralization of Scholars' Loyalties Discussed

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 pp 91-12

[Interview with Justice Tariq al-Bishri]

[Text] Our interview with Justice Tariq al-Bishri, vice-president of the State Council revealed many dimensions [of this problem]. Justice al-Bishri is one of our brilliant intellectuals. He had emphasized various political, social, educational and cultural dimensions [of this phenomenon], in the various books he authored, which had an effect on Arabic literature, and he had warned about the danger of information in the hands of enemies, even if that information had been given in good faith. He emphasized the role of nationalist intellectuals and the need to bind them to the national heritage and to the majority of the Egyptian people. He emphasized the need to cling to the accomplishments of [our] national heritage, to [our] national identity and to the benefits [we must derive] from the heritage.

Justice al-Bishri spoke about the fact that our national interests are to have priority over other interests. He spoke about the need to be aware of the dangers we are facing through this foreign invasion which manifests itself in joint studies, particularly sociological and political studies, that are funded by foreigners and carried out by Egyptians. He spoke about the fact that we should

regard our own affairs inviolable, and he offered a view on the suggestion that was made to form a fact-finding committee, not a committee that would terrorize or slander anyone. Our purpose in raising this significant question which affects the security of our country and our cultural identity is to examine the facts.

[Question] What are the factors behind the prevalence of the foreign research phenomenon in Egypt in the seventies?

Scientific Research: a Reconnaissance Mission for Conquerors

[Answer] Naturally I am not surprised by the fact that certain foreign institutions are showing a growing interest in us and are placing an emphasis on studying all the affairs of our lives. These institutions are affiliated with countries that have ambitions or at least interests in our country. It would be natural for them to devote part of their attention to these studies. Of course this is their point of view and the point of view of the interests they serve.

The growth of interest these foreign institutions showed in studying about us during the seventies coincided and was linked with their political and economic influence which they set out to reinforce and consolidate in the entire Arab region during that decade. AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI was correct in making an analogy between this wave and the book that described Egypt and represented the French scientific effort that accompanied the French invasion of Egypt in 1798. To this we can add the majority of studies by Orientalists, travel books and books written by consuls during the 18th and 19th centuries. If we were to read the bulletins issued to Egyptians by Napoleon I when his soldiers arrived in Egypt, we would note the service rendered by orientalists who described how a French conqueror can make Egyptians favorably disposed toward him; how he can distract their attention away from their own affairs and from the affairs he has with them; and how he can address them in a manner that would not cause them to react against him.

Another example we are all familiar with about how sociological scientific research serves policies is one that we find in the first edition of the Encyclopedia of Islam whose publication began early in the 20th century. We notice that the encyclopedia strongly emphasizes information about the Ottomans: the conditions and problems of the Ottoman state and the elements that make up its history and its famous men. Then we find out that during that decade in particular European powers were trying to liquidate this state and its heritage and to divide its ruins among the countries of Europe.

All this is understood, but what gives rise to our concern and our resentment is the fact that we, who are among the best intellectuals and scholars we have are the ones who are helping them in these activities. We are the ones who are giving them information about our scientific efforts, our conditions and our affairs. Some of us who are unsuspecting may even feel content and proud of the fact that foreigners--or rather the whole world--is showing an interest in us. We wish the whole world didn't!

If They Realized the Dangers They Would not Become Involved!

I cannot imagine that the financial incentive alone or the financial compensation

which Egyptian scholars receive for these studies is their principal motive for participating in those studies, even though I naturally appreciate the importance of that incentive. But what I want to point out is that many would not become involved in those studies and would turn against them if they were to realize the error of this activity or the fact that this activity affects the interests of their societies and national communities. This is not being said merely in fairness to them, but it is rather being said to point out another reason for this phenomenon. It is one that seems to be a principal and a more fundamental reason. It has to do with the ensuing attitude our intellectuals have toward the West after more than 100 years of contact and experience.

It seems to me that that ensuing attitude is evident in two conflicting attitudes. The first is the hostility and animosity most intellectuals feel over the fact that the West colonized our country. The second is the admiration, astonishment and wonder they harbor in their hearts for western society, culture and lifestyles. [After all], they acquired their knowledge from the West. The conflict here does not pertain to the fact that we see in an opponent who has aspirations in our country a few virtues, marks of distinction or elements of power that we want to acquire. We have rather gone beyond all these boundaries, and we became subordinate students eager to imitate everything that is western. There is no doubt that western culture and western thought and science have much to offer us, but there is also no doubt that this is completely different from the educational and cultural subordination in which we have outdone ourselves. This has nothing to do with the fact that [we seemed to] have lost the ability to distinguish between useful and useless knowledge and between efforts that are useful to us and those that are not. I am claiming here that our problem lies in our disregard for these differences.

To cite an example of this it can be said that we did need to absorb western methods in carrying out sociological and historical research. It may even be said that we still need to absorb these methods. But why do we have to send graduate students to England, France and the United States to write dissertations about our modern or ancient history or about our economic conditions? Don't we have enough outstanding professors who can oversee the training of those students according to the most proper scientific methods? How are those students who are sent abroad at such an early age shaped [by their experiences]? Who chooses their research topics for them, and according to what scientific research policy is this choice made? Most of the people in foreign countries who supervise this research benefit from the fact that our young people are Egyptians because these young Egyptians reveal to them some aspects of these studies that had previously been inaccessible. They also gather research material for them. This helps those supervisors themselves in studies they wish to do to increase their knowledge about us and to realize matters that would have been difficult for them to realize on their own. In this policy that we are pursuing money is not an incentive, since a scholar makes no money from his research. These scholars rather travel abroad at the government's expense. They receive nothing but "the honor" of studying abroad. Isn't this an indication of subordination and indenture? Is there any other meaning for this phenomenon?

[Question] Some of our native intellectuals and scientists think that this phenomenon--as extensive and comprehensive as it is, encompassing all aspects of Egyptian society--poses numerous threats to the national security of our country. Is this true, and if it is, why?

Knowledge: a Weapon in Whose Hands?

[Answer] I recall an anecdote about (Blount), a man who befriended Bedouins, Egyptians and critics of British policy when Britain was occupying Egypt. (Blount) had traveled to the Arabian Peninsula before the British occupied Egypt. On his way back he came across some tribal elders in Ghaza who had been imprisoned by the governor. (Blount) sent [a message] to (Dauphrine) the British ambassador in Constantinople asking him to intervene and ask for their release. It's been said that (Blount) wanted to urge (Dauphrine) to intervene so he stated that those tribal elders were from tribes whose friendship the British may find advantageous in any political situation that may develop. This advice helped the British Foreign Office when the British set out to occupy Egypt. They sent Palmer to bribe these tribes to confront the possibility that the Ottoman state might send an army to resist the British occupation of Egypt.

Information: in Your Hands, in Your Opponent's Hands

This is a singular example of how knowledge of social conditions can be a weapon or rather the weapon [to be used]. This weapon was given to British soldiers by a friend of the Bedouins and Egyptians. There is much that stymies foreign scholars in their efforts to understand our social, political and cultural conditions. This is because they are foreigners and do not live in our midst. And here the role of native scholars appears to be a vital one in correcting the information these foreigners have.

Knowledge is a weapon, and the question is in whose hands is this weapon to be found and for what purposes? The second question is this: Who is it, as the late poet Salah 'Abd-al-Sabur put it, who put the whip in the policeman's hand? Information in one's hand is a weapon for one's liberation; in the hands of one's opponent, it is a threat. A small merchant knows this fact when he faces his competitor. How much more applicable is this fact to our scholars and scientists when they confront their country's adversaries?

I do not contest the fact that a number of foreign intellectuals, scholars and journalists are sincerely sympathetic with our causes. But their sympathies are those of individuals. For us they are no better than (Blount) was in his advice to (Dauphrine). Suppose our friends were research institutions, the lingering question will be this: To which decision maker will this knowledge and analysis go? Will it go to (Dauphrine) or to a Bedouin?

[Question] In interviewing some Egyptian professors--those who took part in sociological studies as well as those who did not--some of them thought that there were [research] models that harbored considerable danger and [cause for] caution even though on the surface they appeared innocent. Do you encourage such research projects to be carried out by local, American or western scholars or in a joint framework with American or western European funding? Do you think that these studies must rather be conducted under the auspices of Egyptian research centers, in the sense that these studies are basically an Egyptian function that is to be carried out either at the university or at research centers in the context of a research policy?

We Are To Consider Our Own Affairs Inviolable

Research that is done about matters of a sociological or political nature is naturally something that concerns us nationally. Differences between national political trends in Egypt concern Egyptians only, and naturally, Egyptians are aware of that fact. It is not up to me to encourage or discourage foreign research--research done by westerners--about our conditions and our powers, since foreigners [who are engaged in this research] do not expect our approval. They will continue to investigate us and to eavesdrop on us. But it is within our power as Egyptians to resolve to consider our affairs inviolable.

To continue with this point, let me say that western studies are now placing greater emphasis on religious groups. It seems to me that this is due to the events in Iran on the one hand and to the growth of these movements in the Arab region on the other hand. However, the point that must be made here is that a western mind cannot easily understand the factors that give rise to and cause a religious movement; nor can westerners understand the language--I mean the language of thought and culture. Consequently, they need us more [than we need them] to understand this trend and to understand secular trends.

[Question] The foreign research projects that are carried out for these centers by Egyptians have produced the phenomenon of research contractors. What are the signs of this phenomenon, and what are its effects on the character of patriotic Egyptian intellectuals and on national culture?

The Question Is This: Who Will Have Control of Research Projects?

[Answer] The problem in my opinion is not that of a research contractor or a research foreman. In general, a contractor plays a regulatory role among people who specialize in different areas. There is a technical aspect to his job if he is sincere in fulfilling its requirements. I can almost say that national institutions can commission numerous scholars to carry out any aspect of research into an economic or sociological question without telling them beforehand the purpose of this research lest this disclosure reveal a determination to make a certain political or economic decision. I remember that something like that happened before the Suez Canal was nationalized. Of course it was not wise to disclose a possible decision beforehand. In my opinion, the problem lies in who will have access to these studies; who requested these studies; and do these studies serve the national interest or some other interest?

[Question] What are the legal ramifications of this phenomenon? In other words, is it a violation of the Penal Code to engage in research without getting the approval of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and the Census?

Does engaging in research with American institutions without taking an employer's permission an action that requires disciplinary measures?

Is there a failure in the process of regulating the supervisory or rather the regulatory role of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and the Census that legislative policy should correct?

The Legal Aspect: between Proscription and Authorization

The bylaws of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and the Census forbid the collection of certain information without prior permission from the agency. All personnel rules and special regulations for people employed by the government or government organizations, by the public sector, by private organizations, by universities or elsewhere forbid an employee from working outside his place of employment without having obtained a permit beforehand. These laws also forbid employees from giving out data about the work they do on the job, and they forbid them from revealing matters that come to their attention by virtue of their job. The Labor Law even forbids workers from revealing information about their employers.

But this aspect of the subject which has to do with proscribing such actions and considering them criminal is an aspect I hope to stay away from. We are talking here about scientific, research activity in which the best men of this country are participating. These men are the honor and pride of this country. They are depended on for any serious and useful activity. I do not think it would be useful in this regard to go overboard in proscribing these activities and in considering them criminal. Doing so would thwart creativity and the incentives for scientific activity. The assumptions we make about smugglers we must not make about scholars.

On the other hand, the lesson here is not one of over proscription and incrimination. We know that legal solutions of this kind are the easiest to make and at the same time they are the least useful. In fact, sometimes a legal solution is nothing more than a propaganda solution. Any law, regardless of its shortcomings, can be properly applied with the efforts and good insights of those who carry it out. The opposite of that is that any perfect reform can be ruined if poorly applied. Furthermore, the circumstances we are going through are difficult ones, and we do not know very clearly how the means for proscription and incrimination can properly be effected and directed [to serve] national interests.

What is important in this matter in particular is the person, that is, the Egyptian who is taking part in the research projects. We are hoping that he will be astute, aware and discriminating about the course of his activities, the agencies with which he will work and the objectives that motivate him. We hope that his acceptance or rejection of research will come out of his awareness of national interests and in the light of what collective public opinion deems is honorable and dishonorable work.

[Question] Some people think that the purpose of these studies is to subjugate radical or liberal Egyptian scholars by linking them financially and socially with these studies and spoiling them [in the process]. The role these scholars would play in improving and changing their society would thus be suspended. What is the relationship between that and the process of applying the American and western model [to our life], or let us say what is its relationship to the attempt made by many to influence our national and cultural identity by implanting corrupt western dreams in our society without implanting also the productive aspects [of western culture]? What are your views in this regard?

The Three Aspects of Subjugating Scholars and Research

[Answer] It seems to me that this question has nothing to do with what has

already been said about research activity and the function of research, but that it has something to do with Egyptian scholars and scientists. They are the country's best crop, and they are cherished by their national community. They are the product of 150 years of effort. It is true they represent this country's tools and its future; and therefore there is caution and worry.

I think that attempts made by foreign research institutions to recruit Egyptian scholars come from three sides. The first one and, in my opinion, the least important one--in fairness to our scholars--is the matter of high wages. Scholars earn these wages by the effort they make. Some of them use this money to supplement [their income] so they can meet their needs under current inflationary conditions. Other scholars and professionals in general are tempted to indulge in luxurious modes of consumption. They become accustomed to a standard of living that tempts others and associates them from afar with a standard of spending that they cannot have with the regular income they earn from their work in local institutions. Here also, in fairness to our scholars, we may not single them out in a matter that has become a pervasive and a common problem and is not confined to them. However, there is no doubt that high wages do have a hold on people.

The second aspect of attempts made by foreign research institutions to recruit Egyptian scholars is that scholars do not choose their research topics. These research topics are chosen for them in the context of a foreign research policy. Egyptian scholars thus serve this policy, and indirectly they may serve the motives of that policy. This would be the positive function of a scholar's activity. The negative function of that activity lies in the fact that making scholars associated with that research policy keeps them from choosing topics for research projects that they can carry out. And even if these choices did not fit the framework of a research policy set by national institutions and even if these are individual choices, they are nevertheless choices that are dictated to the scholars by their presence in their community and their reactions to their community's worries and concerns. This negative function causes the community to lose much of the noble efforts made by Egyptian scholars.

The third aspect is that any scholar or writer who investigates a subject or writes about it does so with a reader, a listener or an audience in mind. Such a scholar or writer does not interact with the audience after he completes his work; he rather interacts with that audience in the course of preparing the work as he imagines that audience. As he writes, he becomes engaged in a dialogue with an imaginary person or group, and as he works and writes, he becomes engaged in an imaginary dialogue and argument. Hence emerges a major difference between the style used by those who prepare research for a foreign institution and those who prepare their studies for local readers. Quite often the participation of foreigners tends to "neutralize" somewhat the scholar's [feelings] towards the worries, concerns or interests of his community. The effect of that on intellectual conduct cannot be unknown.

This also becomes evident at conferences. I am referring to those conferences that are held in Europe or in the United States to look into any Egyptian, Arab or Islamic affairs. We go to these conferences with pleasure and pride, for our role does not go beyond speaking about ourselves. We wrack our brains in front of them analyzing our affairs; we hear what they have to say, and we listen to their analyses of us also. By the way, I do not recall seeing or hearing about an

economic, intellectual or historical conference to look into something concerning Europe or America to which one of our scientists or scholars was invited! They know that these matters are their affairs, and they know they do not need us. But it is for their own sake that they invite us to our own affairs because they need us to help them understand these matters. And we go along eager [to go] and proud [to be asked]. Then we invite them [to our country] so we can learn from them! Who are we, and what is the truth about us? Is this the posture of people who are benefiting from the knowledge of the West, or is it that of people who are subordinate and indentured to the West?

[Question] It is being thought that a fact-finding committee should be established. This committee would list these studies and the parties that are taking part in them for the purpose of containing the phenomenon and coming up with solutions for it. This [process] could also make it possible for Egypt to benefit from these studies and this information which has been compiled. What do you think about this idea and how it was proposed?

Regarding the proposal pertaining to forming a fact-finding committee, Justice Tariq al-Bishri asked that the role of that committee be confined to compiling and reviewing the agreements that were made by ministries and various government administrations with foreign consulting firms, with U.S. AID and with the IBRD. These are the agreements that give these foreign agencies access to many of the details about government activities.

[Question] If a committee is formed within those boundaries that you propose, who should be on that committee?

[Answer] First, in forming a fact-finding committee, we assume that this committee will not make decisions. It will rather investigate matters, present the results of its investigation and make those results known to the public and to the state machinery. Therefore, the committee must have the authority to investigate, that is, it must be able to go into any authorized organization and obtain information and hear testimony. This requires that the committee have an official aspect. The most likely agency that is a candidate for forming such a committee is the People's Assembly. The People's Assembly would assign the committee some functions and would bestow upon it some authorities. It is not necessary for the committee to be made up of assembly members. In fact, it may be better that members of this committee consist of assembly members as well as people with enough scientific competence so that they can conduct this investigation. The committee should represent the various political trends which are represented in the assembly.

The committee must also consist of professors from the university and from the national, Egyptian research centers who did not work on these research projects. The committee may also have a person from the judiciary.

This committee would be charged with the task of compiling lists of joint projects, of parties to those projects and of foreign agencies that oversee them. The committee is to get copies of these research projects and of [all] material or information that has been compiled in that regard.

What is important in the work of this committee is the emphasis it will place on the activities and research projects of foreign agencies in Egypt. As far as

Egyptian scholars are concerned, I am quite confident that they will be able to assume the correct position that is consistent with national interests, and that they will do this on their own. In fact it is our duty to beware of the fact that this investigation might intimidate or slander our scholars because what they did was legal even though most of them may have not realized its gravity.

We want to indicate also that it is not the intention of this report and its investigations to slander anyone or stir up trouble, but it is rather the intention of this report to enlighten national public opinion about the danger of the question and its ramifications. In addition, we are on the side of democratic human rights, and we support free and unrestricted scientific research carried out in a national framework because this is an awesome sacred duty, and we are the first ones to realize that in this country.

Research Review Committee Recommended

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 718, 18 Oct 82 pp 12-13

[Interview with Dr Mustafa Kirah, chief judge of the Court of Cassation]

[Text] Chief judge of the Court of Cassation proposes a committee to review joint research projects.

"I approve of the establishment of a fact-finding committee."

"The control I believe in is that done by the public."

The chief judge of the Court of Cassation, Chief Justice Dr Mustafa Kirah spoke about the legal view of the phenomenon of foreign studies that are not subject to state control. He spoke about the attitude of Egyptian law toward the danger posed by this phenomenon to Egypt's national security. Dr Kirah said, "If it is established that these studies expose the country's security and safety to danger, then the Penal Code would be applied." He added that he supported the proposal to form a fact-finding committee to investigate the facts surrounding this phenomenon.

Notification, but...

[Question] At the beginning of the interview we set forth [the argument] to the chief judge of the Court of Cassation. We said that the phenomenon of foreign studies which are carried out with Egyptian scholars and Egyptian research centers represents one of the salient phenomena of the seventies. Some of these studies are carried out with Egyptian organizations, and others are carried out with Egyptian individuals and are uncontrolled by the state. The studies that have been carried out and are being carried out deal with various economic, political and sociological aspects. They present a threat to Egypt's national security. I wonder, what in your opinion are the required controls for stopping this threat?

[Answer] I believe that we must benefit from the scientific studies that are completed by any means regardless of their source. Knowledge has no homeland. This is because the fruits of the mind and the ideas that are produced by people's minds must not be sacrificed or kept away simply because their source is foreign. Quite the contrary, care must be exercised in studying these research

projects and investigating their subject matter, deducing from them what is useful and discarding from them opinions that may pose a threat to society. In other words these research projects must not be rejected simply because they are foreign. The way to make a judgment about these research projects is to publish them and discuss them publicly in newspapers. People would then react to any flaws that may tarnish them. Regarding the required control, the control I believe in is that of free thought. Making this information public and discussing it [openly] is the only way to exercise true control.

The Country's Security and the Law

[Question] What about the studies that constitute a threat to Egypt's national security?

[Answer] Egyptian legislation policy is clear in this regard. From a criminal point of view, unless [involvement in] these studies constitutes a kind of crime, such as those acts that are confirmed crimes in the Penal Code, and unless these studies harbor ideas that imply a threat to the safety of society, there would be no grounds for punishment. However, it becomes the responsibility of the Central Agency to examine these studies, to study them, to conclude what their true objectives are and to identify those studies that may harbor ideas that contradict the basic principles of society.

It is my view that all studies which have to do with Egypt's future and its economic, political and sociological systems must be subject to the control of a high-ranking body which would include those who are responsible for scientific research in Egypt. The function of this body would be to review the studies that are carried out for foreign centers and ascertain that they do not contain information that would threaten the security and safety of the country.

The Morality of Scholars

[Question] Among the negative effects of the phenomenon of joint foreign research projects is the fact that Egyptian researchers are corrupted by their involvement in a process in which information about Egypt is leaked under the guise of carrying out research.

[Answer] It is my opinion that the effect of this phenomenon on the morality of Egyptian scholars depends on the disposition and the character of those scholars. These studies do not influence free people who have faith. But this does not preclude the existence of some corruption which becomes manifest in the use to which these studies are put and in taking the information in those studies to achieve some ulterior motives.

Not Permissible

[Question] The research contractor is one of the phenomena produced by joint foreign research projects. There is also the fact that some professors use their students to compile information for their research.

[Answer] First, students may not be recruited to collect information.

Second, this phenomenon of research contractor must not be permitted. Research

contractors must not be given an opportunity to become involved in these projects because they are a class of people who do not believe in the mission of scientific research.

Scientific Policy

[Question] In your own mind what are the reasons for the rise of this phenomenon? Is it due to the absence of a research and scientific policy, or is it due to the desire of the West and of the United States to penetrate Egyptian society?

[Answer] In my mind the reasons here are inseparable. We do not have in Egypt a policy for scientific research. This is what led scholars to deviate into areas where they seek to realize their own interests, and this has created distance between them and scientific research. Also the state does not make an effort to encourage research and to provide the means for publishing this research; it does not reward authors of studies and it does not discover new talents. If the state were to do that, the groundwork for making scientific research become widespread would be laid, and some kind of competition among scholars would be realized. Our lack of a scientific research policy led to the fact that many of our qualified people emigrated to countries where they found what they had been missing in their own country. This created a vacuum in the scientific research policy, and it was natural for that vacuum to be filled by western research. In fact western research found this a fertile area that was easy to approach, and it is this that causes infiltration of some ideas through these studies. In my mind the best means for resisting this and stopping this infiltration is to expose those studies. Making those studies public is the best means for exposing them and evaluating them. Legislation does not solve all problems, especially those that have to do with thought. What laws can do here is confiscate. This matter is determined by law if those studies constitute a threat to the state's security and public order.

I Agree

[Question] There is a proposal to form a fact-finding committee to contain the phenomenon and to find out its proportions. What do you think of that?

[Answer] It would be all right to form such a committee as long as it included specialists on scientific research and members of the judiciary because a legal perspective on this phenomenon is required.

8592

CSO: 4504/46

PAPER REPORTS NPUGP CABLES TO ANDROPOV

PM241439 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Grouping Party Hopes Egyptian-Arab-Soviet Relations Will Flourish"]

[Excerpts] It is expected that the coming period will be marked by significant Soviet interest in the Middle East. Observers attribute this expectation to the fact that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been closely watching developments in the region.

It is known that strong relations had developed and continued between him and prominent Arab personalities in various Arab countries. He is also known to have used his good offices to solve some problems and avert others.
[passage omitted]

A National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUGP] delegation headed by NPUGP Secretary General Khalid Muhyi Ad-din attended former President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

In a cable of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Brezhnev the NPUGP said that the deceased devoted all his life "to the consolidation of socialism, the defense of world peace, support for liberation movements and the frustration of imperialist schemes to proliferate tension and aggression." It added that the Egyptian people know from personal experience the extent of support provided by the Soviet Union under the leadership of Brezhnev "for their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the liberation of their territory." Our Arab people, the cable said, are well aware of the Soviet Union's support and aid in the political, military and economic fields as well as its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for the fulfillment of their right to self-determination.

In a cable to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as general secretary the NPUGP said that "knowing your history, struggle, attitude and vast experience in international and Arab-Soviet affairs, the NPUGP is confident and hopeful that Egyptian-Soviet relations in particular and Arab-Soviet relations in general will flourish." [passage omitted]

CSO: 4500/35

EGYPT

WEEKLY URGES USSR TO IMPROVE LINKS WITH EGYPT

PM241349 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 22 Nov 82 pp 12-15

['Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah article: "Andropov"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

Despite the Western press' persistent talk about struggle for power coming to the surface after Brezhnev's death, the election of Yuriy Andropov did not really come as a surprise to the experts on Soviet affairs. The speed with which Andropov was elected confirmed that that talk was illusory and was some kind of wishful thinking. The prompt choice of Husni Mubarak as president of the republic after Anwar as-Sadat's assassination was evidence of stability in Egypt and confirmed that there was no room for power struggle. Andropov's prompt election confirmed the same thing in the Soviet Union.
[passage omitted]

No radical changes are expected in the policy of the Soviet Union. This is particularly so because the personality of the new leader is not crystal clear yet. He will need a few years to consolidate his position in the Soviet Union and abroad.

However, we in Egypt and the Arab world expect the new Soviet leadership to take steps to improve its relations with Egypt. The Soviet Union has for 5 years been betting on a losing horse--the front of the so-called rejectionists. It supported them and joined in their campaign against Egypt's policies. It even refused to attend the Cairo conference called by Anwar as-Sadat late in 1977, after the initiative. That was a Soviet mistake because it left the Egyptian negotiator exclusively to the United States and Israel.

Egypt's policies, however, succeeded in liberating the Egyptian occupied territory and the rejectionists failed to come up with any alternative. Their failure and negativism led to the occupation of more Arab territory by Israel, such as the Golan and half of Lebanon.

The Soviet Union blamed Egypt under As-Sadat for turning to the West, but the Soviets were largely to blame for this because of the way they dealt with the Egyptian political leadership.

We are not here trying to put all the blame on the Soviets. We are mentioning their responsibility so that the new leadership will know Egypt's viewpoint.

The friends of the Soviet Union in the Arab region are friends on paper. They have no significant political weight. They are weak and cannot be trusted.

This is why we hope that the Moscow rulers will reconsider their policy toward Egypt and take more advanced steps to, at least, normalize relations with it. This also is the responsibility of the new political leadership in Egypt. It has indeed begun to take steps along this road.

CSO: 4500/35

EGYPT

GHALI COMMENTS ON POLICY TOWARD LEBANON

NC272212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Question] Mr Minister, in relation to Lebanon, what efforts is Egypt making to restore normal life in Lebanon? In other words, what can Egypt offer to fraternal Lebanon, in addition to the efforts Egypt is making at the international level?

[Answer] There are contacts between Egypt and Lebanon. These contacts are being held at all levels, at the diplomatic and bilateral levels and through contacts between the Egyptian permanent delegation to the United Nations and the Lebanese permanent delegation to the United Nations. The objectives of Egyptian diplomacy are: 1. To defend Lebanese independence. 2. To defend Lebanese territorial integrity; in other words, we definitely reject any partition of the Lebanese homeland. 3. To encourage Lebanese reconciliation.

We hope that President Al-Jumayyil will succeed in his new mission and will be at the head of the reconciliation and accord among the various factions in Lebanon. Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to offer all the assistance requested from it. We have contacts in international circles and with a group of friendly states. Here also Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to play the role of a mediator in these contacts. Egyptian diplomacy is also prepared to contact any of the states which have interests in Lebanon. In other aspects, Egyptian expertise is fully prepared to cooperate with the Lebanese Government in rebuilding the city of Beirut, be it in reconstructing buildings and public utilities or in participating in any type of work if requested.

[Question] Several doctors and experts have left [for Lebanon]. Is there further technical expertise Egypt will offer Lebanon in the future?

[Answer] Egypt is fully prepared to present further technical expertise in various fields. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4500/35

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE MARKED

NC300834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA)--A celebration was held at Al-Azhar University today to mark the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The celebration was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, who deputized for Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Palestinian news agency-WAFA--Director Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah, who was sent by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat especially to attend the celebration.

The celebration was also attended by Fatah representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qudrah, Al-Azhar University dean Dr Muhammad at-Tayyib an-Najjar, the chairman of the Egyptian Society for the United Nations, the chairman of the Egyptian Society for Human Rights and a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors in Cairo and university professors.

In a speech he delivered on behalf of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Ambassador Ash-Safi'i 'Abd al-Hamid asserted that Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian people's issue is a strong commitment which takes prominence in the Egyptian moves out of Egypt's faith in the mobility and legitimacy of this people's rights and its adherence to the international responsibility which falls on international society and the United Nations in particular to support the Palestinian people and be in solidarity with them until they attain their national rights like all the peoples of the world.

'Abd al-Hamid added: Today's celebration differs in nature from past celebrations because it comes in the wake of the historical epic of steadfastness which the Palestinian people manifested in Beirut by standing fast in the face of the invasion forces and the hosts of destruction and by standing fast to prove the legitimacy of their rights and demands to exercise their inalienable right to determine their future without any interference and establish their independent state in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

In his speech, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid said: The Middle East has seen wars and battles, the victims of which were human and material resources which could have been utilized to achieve development and progress for the peoples of the region. However, Israel's obduracy, its continued adoption of a policy based on force and its disregard of the current international efforts

to solve the Middle East problem have proved that Israel cannot continue to occupy the lands and disregard the right of the Palestinian people to a national homeland.

Ash-Shafi'i added: Egypt has remained loyal to and preserved the Palestinian question. It is clear and upright in its aims and stands, which are based on the following beliefs:

1. The inalienable and noble right of the Palestinian people to determine their future without any foreign interference.
2. The right of the Palestinian people to return and be justly compensated in accordance with the UN resolutions.
3. The right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.
4. The inadmissibility of seizing territories by force and the respect of the sovereignty and safety of the territories and existence of all the states in the region.
5. The security of the region means the security of all sides, including the Palestinian people. Real security cannot be achieved for one side at the expense of the other sides.

The rejection and condemnation of all the Israeli measures and actions which violate international law, the UN Charter and its resolutions and international agreements.

Continuing his speech, Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid said: The urgent need now is how to exploit this international recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and the legitimacy of their issues and to move it toward practical and implementation application and to achieve more progress—a matter that now requires the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people in the peace negotiations.

He added: We have a deep faith that it is mandatory that all sides participate in the negotiations as equals and without any preconditions in order to resolve the issue. Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid stated: The world must urge Israel to adopt stances that encourage Palestinian participation in the peace negotiations and to stop adopting aggressive policies, such as annexing Arab territories and building new settlements in the occupied territories, which disturb the (?healthy) atmosphere for starting negotiations among the sides [concerned].

Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i affirmed that for its part, Egypt calls upon the Palestinians to interact with the new political situations facing their cause. He said: The Palestinian movement proved during the siege of West Beirut that the justice and the legitimacy of their cause are stronger than the power of Israeli weapons and terrorism. He added that the Palestinian issue, following the invasion of Lebanon, has gained new dimensions and that

international opinion has become convinced that the Palestinians are a people who have been subjected to injustice since the 40's and also believes in the necessity that this people should have the right to land, an identity and a state.

In his speech Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i also affirmed that Egypt will not accept any alternative to the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and that it will continue working with the peace-loving nations to establish the basis for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and to provide security for all the states in the region.

He added that it has become clear that the security of the region is the security of all sides, including the Palestinian people. He mentioned that there is a well-founded hope that the area will witness by the next Palestine day a fundamental, decisive and tangible development for establishing the unshakable bases for the Palestinian people's right to exercise their rights to [words indistinct] and their recovery of their (?occupied lands) [words indistinct] their entity. He added that this requires much flexibility and responding to the requirements of the balance of power so that our meeting next year on this day will be a crystallization of the legitimate wishes and an embodiment of the glorious struggle. He said that Egyptian diplomacy will spare no efforts to expedite the day when the Palestinian people will exercise their right to self-determination and establish the bases of their entity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and liberate Jerusalem.

The chairman of the Egyptian Human Rights Society, 'Ali Khalil, also delivered a speech in which he said: Today's meeting is intended to renew our determination to continue our support of the captured Palestinian rights and to announce anew our determination to continue demanding them until our Palestinian brothers fully obtain their legitimate rights.

Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah delivered a speech for the PLO at the celebration. He reviewed the process of the occupation of Palestine up to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He also touched on the sufferings the Palestinian people are undergoing in the occupied homeland and the processes of the violation of their rights. He added: The Israeli invasion was not aimed at the Palestinians' human rights alone, but also at annihilating them and erasing them from existence on the geographical map, and from the political map if it could not erase them from the geographical map.

In his speech, Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah reviewed the heroic epic which the Palestinian people registered in southern Lebanon and in West Beirut and how the Palestinian revolution faced and repulsed the aggression for 78 days. He added: We defended Beirut with our souls. The fate of all of our people was at stake--rather, the fate of the entire Arab nation--and we defended every inch of Beirut in defense of the Arab nation so that the banner of the armed struggle would not fall.

He then touched on the Sabra and Shatila massacres. He said: Sharon was unable to enter the city through fighting when the fighters were there, so he entered it in the absence of the Palestinian fighters.

Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah concluded his speech by saying: We support a comprehensive and just peace, but such a peace will not be well-founded and lasting if it ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

FUNDS FOR KERMAN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Oct 82 p 10

[Interview with Brother Hasani, chief of the Tribal Center, Kerman Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] Kerman - Brother Hasani, chief of the tribal center of the Province of Kerman, discussed development projects, the creation of cooperative companies, the revival of tribal culture, and the further expansion of Islamic culture among the tribes.

He began by referring to the province tribal center's development projects since the triumph of the revolution and said: After the triumph of the revolution more than twice the budget which the sinister Pahlavi regime had allocated to the tribes in name only was approved, and almost 800 million rials were set aside for development, culture, and tribal cooperation. In connection with this about 60 canals and springs were revitalized or built including 10 newly constructed canals. So far we have dug almost 90 deep wells, 70 of which have been fitted for use and the rest of which will be equipped soon. There have also been more than 200 hand wells repaired, and small motors have been mounted on some of them.

With regard to the construction of tribal roads he announced: So far around 500 kilometers of roads have been built which penetrate mountain areas where government agents had never set foot prior to the triumph of the revolution. With regard to the distribution of provisions among the tribes the tribal center has been able to cut the middlemen out during this period and to distribute provisions among the tribes at rates stipulated by the government. The brothers have also been able to provide veterinary services to around two million tribal livestock animals throughout the province, and these animals have been vaccinated annually whenever possible.

With regard to the conditions for turning the wells over to the tribes, brother Hasani said: One of our conditions for turning over wells to the tribes is that there be no more imported provisions delivered to them. With regard to the construction of windpumps, he said: If a factory for building pumps of this kind declares itself to be ready we are prepared to purchase the output no matter what the quantity, because this type of pump needs no fuel and is in harmony with nature.

The official from the province's tribal center said concerning the creation of tribal cooperative companies for the welfare and convenience of our tribal compatriots: Tribal cooperative companies have been established with a new charter and the cooperation of the officials, and currently all the supplies and needs of the tribal populations are being distributed through these companies. With respect to distribution in this connection peddlers and speculators have been cut out, but with regard to the purchase of products, the tribes are still dominated by the peddlers and this is because we have not had as much money as the peddlers and speculators to make available to the tribes. The government must cooperate with us on this and give us a loan so that the co-operate with us on this and give us a loan so that the cooperative companies can thereby meet the needs of the tribes who will in turn make their products available to the companies when they are ready for market. He added: If the companies are not successful in the purchase of products distribution will also be endangered. The cooperative companies will be successful in this area when they are able to both buy the tribal products and distribute to the tribes what they need. With regard to the revival of tribal culture and a greater expansion of Islamic culture among the tribes, brother Hasani said: During the sinister Pahlavi regime the aim was not to elevate tribal culture. Instead they wanted to draw the pure and innocent tribal children into corruption and obscenity in the name of education and training like the urban populations using the tribal teachers' college in Shiraz. After the triumph of the revolution the activities of this teachers' college were practically halted. The Ministry of Education finally determined that tribal education and training ought not to be separate from other forms, but unfortunately, in view of these activities, two-thirds of the tribal population is deprived of the benefits of an education. Also, with the allocation of a budget, a tribal religious school has been established in the municipality of Kahnuj with the support of the area's committed clergy for the purpose of spreading Islamic culture among the tribes. Even now, around 50 students, 25 of whom are tribal children and the rest of whom are from the deprived people of this area, are studying religious sciences.

He added: This effort and activity is a foundation, because just as we need specialists in the other sciences, if Islamic culture is not handled by specialists our youth will be drawn into deviation.

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ASSEMBLY FOR ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAQ PROCLAIMED

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL 21 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim]

[Text]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim announced last Wednesday the establishment of the Command Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq. He said that the council comprised all struggling Islamic forces in Iraq and would take up the task of leading the struggle of the Iraqi Muslim people until the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and his Ba'athist Party. Following is the text of a communique issued by the Command Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq:

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful
 O Iraqi Muslim People!
 O Great Islamic Masses!
 O Freedom-loving people of the world!

Our enslaved Iraq, has faced a plethora of military, political, and cultural assaults, ever since the World War II and the downfall of the Islamic state.

The arrogant world forces, especially the U.S. and England, imposed puppet regimes on the Iraqi nation, which in turn superimposed the worst kinds of deprivations, oppressions, divisions, corruptions, and backwardness in all social, economic, and cultural fields upon the Iraqi masses.

However, the dedicated children of this land, headed by the

ulema played a key role in countering the colonialistic tyranny, abjectness and dependencies in all arenas.

These ulema consisted of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Sa'id Hobabi, and Ayatollah Seyyed Mahdi Heydari, who led the jihad against the military occupation of the British. Then it was the 1920 revolution led by Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Taqi Shirazi, and his colleagues, until the political sanction imposed on the British by the Iraqi national uprisings, countering the British propaganda attacks, the capitalistic and communistic blasphemy, all by the writings and awakenings of Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Javad Behaghi, and the martyred Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr. The above has only been a small part of the ulema's activities.

The climax of oppression against the Iraqi Muslim nation came about in 1968, when the sinister Ba'athist coup brought the Afiaq party to power, a regime with the following characteristics:

1. Fierce enmity with Islam and Islamic rituals, such as the Azan (call to prayer), the Friday prayers, and observing the Islamic feasts. Planning to destroy and subjugate all Islamic centers, such as the theological schools (Hol-e Eslamiye), Islamic movements, and social and cultural organizations.

The Ba'athist regime came to crush the Islamic movement of the Iraqi nation led by the late Ayatollah Seyyed Mohses Hakim and the martyred Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr.

2. Trampling and belittling all human values, and the Iraqi people's honor. The Ba'athist regime plunged the Iraqi land in an ocean of blood, pain, wretchedness and suffering, through which, it executed hundreds of innocent people, and made thousands homeless. In addition to that, the Ba'athist regime of Iraq, subjected many innocent Iraqi people to the worst spiritual and physical tortures in its dungeons. It bombed hundreds of Iraqi villages, towns and cities, with Kurdish inhabitants, because of sheer racism, and moreover ignored the Iraqi nation's political, economic and human rights.

3. The Iraqi Ba'athist regime has launched a systematic campaign to alienate and crush the Iraqi nation's Islamic character and identity by destroying all the Iraqi nation's historic, cultural and spiritual works and hence severing all its relations with its Islamic culture, history, and glories.

4. Bringing to power a terrorist, tribal, oppressive regime, a lackey of imperialism, which has taken up a policy of terror in order to survive through the help of

terrorist organizations which are indeed the arms of the Ba'athist regime.

Taking into consideration all these, it was but natural for the Iraqi Muslim nation to rise against such a regime, sacrifice and be martyred in this path. Hence the Islamic masses, led by the ulema offer their pure blood to save the Iraqi nation from the Ba'athist criminals. These people who have been struggling to destroy the Ba'athist regime, emphasize the Islamic nature of the Iraqi revolution. Among the martyrs in this path, one could name Sheikh Abdol-Aziz Al-Badri, Sheikh Aref Al-Baani, Seyyed Ezzedin Al-Qasabchi, Seyyed Qasseem Shaber, Sheikh Mahdi Samavi, and Professor Abdosaleh Ad-Dakhl.

The Iraqi nation realized its power in standing up to the Ba'athist regime, only after the Islamic Revolution of Iran was led victoriously by Imam Khomeini, the inspiration of the oppressed people of the world. Now it was Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, the Islamic authority in Iraq, who led the Islamic Revolution in Iraq. He offered and shed all his pure blood for saving the Iraqi nation from the mercenary regime of Saddam.

In addition to that, his scholar sister, Bint ul Huda, stood next to him and was martyred, hence she indicated the role of a Muslim Iraqi woman. It was at this time when the enemies of Islam sensed the threat of the Islamic Revolution against their interests in the region, and this caused the Ba'athist regime to show its true identity. It aimed at playing the role of the defunct shah, and hence obeyed the orders of its master, i.e., the U.S. and its instruments in the region. Iraq attacked Iran on September 22, 1980, following U.S. orders.

Still, the Islamic Revolution of Iraq is treading its natural path, approaching its goals, albeit it offers many sacrifices and faces imperialism's subjugating methods put in its path.

The Supreme Assembly of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution is born amid this fierce struggle between

truth and falsehood, i.e., between the world arrogance and the international Islamic Revolution, in order to realize the goals of Islam, and defeat the Ba'athist regime of Iraq, all through reliance on the Almighty Allah.

This assembly in which various groupings active in the Iraqi political scene, including the ulema and intellectuals, participate, is a step towards the Islamic Revolution of Iraq. The assembly pursues the following goals:

1. Continuing jihad until full victory over imperialism and the criminal Ba'athist regime of Iraq, in a struggle based on Islamic ideology and saving the Iraqi nation from all enslavements of imperialism and all exploitations, and establishing an Islamic state led by the Velayate Faqih (office of the Islamic jurisprudent), which gives back every Iraqi citizen his or her rights and dignity.

2. Abiding by the neither East, nor West dictum of Islam in political activities, and jihad against the world arrogance and its instruments, preserving independence in all military, political, and cultural fields.

3. Serious work towards mobilizing all Islamic forces in carrying out a unified political and military movement and cooperating with all forces which struggle in serving the Islamic Revolution based on an Islamic world view.

4. Having faith and abiding by the Islamic brotherhood relations among all Muslims, be they Sunnis, Shiites, Arabs, Kurds, Turks and all minorities, and putting aside tribal, nationalist, racial, and regional prejudices.

5. Defending the rights of all the deprived, downtrodden people of the world and the Palestinian problem.

6. Placing the Islamic Republic of Iran as the starting point for the international Islamic Revolution and backing the Islamic Republic in her stands towards the world arrogance.

The Iraqi Islamic Revolution High Majlis undertakes the following responsibilities:

A. Determining the path of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, as far as military, political and tablighat (efforts to make Islam better understood) are concerned.

B. Taking appropriate decisions for every stage of the revolution till full victory.

C. Guiding all political forces to move in one path, by creating coordination and cooperation among them. In spite of all these, there still remain other points which have to be stressed, especially at these delicate stages of the revolution:

1. The assembly is ready to sacrifice to save the Iraqi Muslim nation and bring about an Islamic Revolution in Iraq, by undertaking responsibilities and rendering services to the nation.

2. The future Iraqi leadership and regime will be determined by the Iraqi nation, after the downfall of the satanic Ba'athist regime; however, we believe that the Iraqi nation will choose nothing but an Islamic state and leadership, because of the principles it believes in and the sacrifices it has made.

3. The assembly will work towards the unity and solidarity of the Iraqi nation and will seek the help of all pure ones to realize this goal and will also work with all honest people, who are determined to save Islam.

4. The assembly pays special attention to the Kurds in Iraq and their sufferings and believes that Islam can preserve their dignity and stability in the best way. The assembly will also work diligently eliminating the wretchedness of the Iraqi deportees to obtain their due rights.

5. The assembly will pay special attention to economic matters such as oil, the economic plight of the nation and consumerism.

6. The assembly will decisively stand up to the world's arrogant powers through various methods in intervening in the affairs of the Iraqi nation and imposing on her more catastrophes. The Assembly will consider any economic, political and military backing of the Iraqi Ba'athist regime, as a hostile act against Iraq's national interests. The Iraqi nation will never forget its enemies, as well as friends in times of hardship.

The Iraqi Muslim nation, the Islamic umma and all justice-

sooth people should fulfill their historic responsibilities in these sensitive conditions and work sincerely to overthrow this satanic regime which has brought about so many wrongs including dependence on the superpowers. They should all be vigilant vis-a-vis the imperialist designs aimed at imposing other puppets in place of the Ba'thist regime's lackeys on the Iraqi nation.

The day in which the Iraqi Muslim nation's determination will be realized, is close, a day in which a just Godly state will be established in Iraq. "God made it but a message of hope for you, and an assurance to your hearts: There is no help except from Allah, the Exalted, the Wise."

— The Holy Quran 3: 126

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IRAN

ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Tractors for Kerman Farmers

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Kerman - Since the beginning of the current year more than 1,600 agricultural and industrial tractors, along with a large number of trailers, ploughshares, harrows, ditch-diggers and shovels, have been placed at the disposal of qualified farmers, orchard-owners, and road-building companies in Kerman Province.

The chief of the Kerman Province Agricultural Machinery Expansion Agency announced these facts in an interview, and said: We are trying to turn over another 400 tractors to farmers by the end of the current year. The total figure shows a fourfold increase compared to last year.

He said: In light of the fertile land going under cultivation, and the agency's provision of necessary facilities towards turning over tractors to small land-holders, requests to purchase tractors have risen to the three thousand level. In light of the state's favorable view and its presentation of proper plans to improve and advance agriculture, we hope to be able to turn this number of tractors over to applicants next year.

The chief of the Kerman Province Agricultural Machinery Expansion Agency added: Furthermore, in order to support farmers and encourage villagers to plant and harvest, about 300 farmers who had received tractors were introduced to the provincial agricultural bank during this period, and obtained loans worth more than 160 million rials. Concerning services rendered, he said: In general, all the tractors which this agency turned over to farmers and orchard-owners are guaranteed from 6 to 12 months after purchase. In this connection, an effort has been made to eliminate construction defects to the extent possible in the central garage in the city of Kerman. In addition, in order to aid the farmers, service workers and spare parts representatives are ready to cooperate in the majority of the surrounding city-regions.

At the interview's conclusion, concerning the process of turning tractors over to farmers, he said: The goal is to prevent tractor price increases on the free market, and to turn tractors over to qualified farmers who own sufficient land. Thus, after on-the-spot study conducted by the representatives of the Reconstruction Crusade's 7-member land board and this agency, tractors are turned over.

Loan for Fars Farmers

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Shiraz - KEYHAN correspondent - The Fars Rural Cooperative Organization is making 3.8 billion rials of short-term loans to the province's farmers during the current year in order to increase agricultural and stock produce.

Brother Shahrivar, chief of the Fars Province Rural Cooperative Organization, announced this fact in a press interview, and said: 1.8 billion rials of this amount was paid out to farmers during the first 6 months of the current year, and the remaining amount will be gradually turned over to applicants through the end of the year.

He added: In addition, the province's rural cooperative organization is using 38 million rials of credit on 11 construction projects, including 7 shorehouses and 4 consumer cooperative stores in the Kazerun, Jahrom, Abadeh, Neyriz, Marvdasht, Lar and Darab city-regions. So far 60 percent of the construction work on the storehouses has been completed. The chief of the Fars Province Rural Cooperative Organization deemed the provision of villagers' basic needs as one of the organization's priorities, and said: To this end, 419 co-operative stores throughout the province are responsible for the supply of food-stuffs and general needs of the villagers. In addition, 36 tribal cooperative companies supervised by this organization are responsible for supplying foodstuffs, making and collecting loans, and purchasing excess agricultural and stock production for 82 thousand tribesmen in the province. These companies have 750 million rials of capital. These companies will expand as stock-raising and agriculture grows, and the dear tribesmen will be able to use the cooperative companies as well as the tribal cooperative stores.

Brother Shahrivar mentioned that the amount loaned to an individual member of the tribal cooperative companies was 100 thousand rials, and 300 thousand rials in emergency situations, and said: Since most of the tribespeople are migratory and a number of villagers live in inaccessible areas, this organization's officials travel miles and miles, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, in order to pay out loans to deprived tribespeople and villagers.

Concerning activities carried out in the area of technical and ideological training throughout the villages, the chief of the Fars Province Rural Cooperative Organization said: This organization considers the propagation of Islamic culture throughout the villages as one of its duties. With the help of the brothers in the Reconstruction Crusade and the Guards, about 8 thousand persons have been given agricultural training by showing films so far, and companies have been given means to hold ideological classes for 400 villagers.

At the end Brother Shahrivar announced: With the cooperation of the Reconstruction Crusade and the Agricultural Machinery Expansion Agency, during the past 6 months 305 motors for pumps, 117 insecticide spray units, 1,000 tillers, 39 fertilizer spray units, 585 thousand meters of baling cord, 9,006 tons of chemical fertilizer, about 35 tons of seed, 7,000 liters of oil, 896 thousand liters of fasoline, about 23 million liters of gasoil, more than 141 million liters of kerosene, 25,900 liters of black oil, 501 water and oil storage

units, about 5.3 million kilograms of vegetable oil, and more than 31 thousand meters of cloth for student uniforms were distributed among villagers.

Pointing to the unprecedented increase in wheat production in Fars Province, he praised the round-the-clock, untiring efforts of the region's farmers, and said: Through the persistent efforts of the brother farmers, the level of wheat purchase during the first 6 months of the current year has surpassed the 160 thousand ton limit, and we hope that it will reach the 200 thousand ton figure by the end of the current year. Furthermore, preparations for the purchase of 1,500 tons of dates from farmers in the Jahrom and Kazerun region have been made. Four hundred and fifty tons of onions and 11 tons of lentils have been purchased from farmers.

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CSO: 4640/33

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC POWER NETWORK ANNOUNCED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Interview with Minister of Energy Dr Ghafurifard; Shahr-e Kord; date not specified]

[Text] Shahr-e Kord - KEYHAN correspondent - Dr Ghafurifard, minister of energy, who had traveled to Shahr-e Kord in order to inspect the status of the electric power networks and the Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari power plant, was interviewed concerning the means of electrifying the villages, and operation of the second Ramin unit and also the first unit in the big Esfahan power plant. He made several statements.

At first, concerning self-sufficiency, he stated: The power ministry has reached self-sufficiency from the standpoint of installing transforming stations, and it is ready to help countries making requests in this area.

He added: In the past, stations were installed by foreign contractors at exorbitant prices and a slow pace. However, committed Iranian brothers are now accomplishing this job at small expense and in a short time.

The minister of energy made the reminder: From the victory of the revolution until now, 27 thousand rural families throughout the Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province have come to benefit from electric light, while prior to the revolution only 14 villages in this province possessed electricity.

Concerning the formation of the Peymaniru Company, affiliated with the ministry of power and the Martyr and Oppressed Foundations, he said: Discussions in this area were held with the brother country of Algeria. We hope that by next year we will be able to export electric meters to other countries, or undertake other electrical production by using existing technical resources. In implementing this goal we will certainly have success in transformer production such that we can undertake to export them in the future.

Concerning rural electrification activities during the current year, and the ministry's success in meeting the announced electrification goal for the next 10 years, the minister of energy said: So far work has gone well on this plan, and in the first half of the current year electricity was given to about 800 villages, which is part of the plan to bring electricity to 1,500 villages each year. Thus we hope that during the next 10 years more of 90 percent of our villages will have electricity.

The minister of energy mentioned that another one of the ministry of power's plans was the supply of water and electricity to areas damaged by the imposed war, and added: The ministry of power's work in these areas has been extremely good, such that it has been approved by the War Zones Reconstruction Staff. We have been able to supply water and electricity to all the liberated areas, even to Hovizeh which was leveled to the ground. At the same time the electrical networks in damaged villages which formerly had electricity have been restored, and the transmission lines in large cities which were damaged are being repaired. This includes the high-tension line between Abadan and Khorramshahr. In addition, the first unit of the Ramin power plant which was destroyed by the war has been plugged into the circuit, and the second Ramin will be put on line during the beginning of next year at the latest.

Concerning other electrification actions by the ministry of power, he said: During the current year the new Neka' power plant with four units was completed. Each one of its units can produce 330 megawatts. The second Bandar 'Abbas unit with 315 megawatts is also ready for delivery. The 100-megawatt Shirvan power plant will go on line in November. A 25-megawatt unit has been sent to Mashhad. At the same time, arrangements have been made to supply electricity to some places with small plants, separately from the national network.

In this interview the minister of energy mentioned the big Esfahan power plant with four 200-megawatt units, and added that the work on the plant is going forward quickly, and that its first unit will go on line next year.

Then, concerning the work done by the Japanese company on the Kuhrang water-transport tunnel, Chafurifard said: The activity of the Japanese company was not so remarkable during the past year. However, on the last inspection it was observed that the company's progress was noticeable. The Kuhrang water-transport tunnel, which is 12 kilometers long, has been dug up to the reservoir at the 10-kilometer mark. This tunnel along with three regulatory dams will transport on the average 250 million cubic meters of water annually from the tributaries of the Karun to the Zayandeh River. This will have great effects on improving the region's agriculture.

He added: Furthermore, the work to line with concrete canals No 1 and 2 in Fars Province has begun. These canals irrigate 45 thousand hectares of land. The connected networks for No 3 and 4 are also in the beginning phase. In addition, we are beginning operations to implement a water-treatment plant for the water-transport line which carries water from the Dorudzan Dam to Shiraz. The minister of energy said in conclusion: The necessary notices have been issued to conclude a contract for the construction of the Vaharqan Dam in Saveh. Meanwhile, in Sistan va Baluchestan, the most important project being implemented is the Pishin Dam and the irrigation and drainage networks, which are three in number. A portion of these networks has been completed. They will be very effective in increasing the amount of land under cultivation and making agriculture prosper.

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CSO: 4640/30

FINLAND GETS ELECTRIFICATION CONTRACT; OTHER SALES OFF

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 12 Nov 82 p 35

[Article: "Construction in Iraq Declines; Nokia May Obtain an Additional Electrification Contract of 200 Million"]

[Text] The Finnish Nokia firm is in process of concluding a new electrification contract in the range of 150 to 200 million markkas in Iraq. The work is to be done in the suburbs of Baghdad, the capital, and it would be a continuation of the 400 million markka electrification project awarded to the firm a year ago in 1981.

According to Lauri Nikku, exports manager of Nokia, the contract will probably be signed within a month. Nikku stated on 11 November that agreement had not yet been reached on a number of points.

"Representatives from Japan, West Germany, and France have participated in the competition for the contract, but the negotiations conducted during recent days with the Iraqis indicate that the probability for the Finns to gain the contract is extremely good. Iraq has already budgeted the funds needed for the contract," Nikku said.

Nikku had just returned along with several other Finnish construction industry leaders from a trade fair in Baghdad. Minister of Trade and Industry Esko Ollila, who was leader of the Finnish group, said on 11 November that, after expiration of the current contracts, new, large-scale contracts are not to be expected from Iraq for a long time.

"A lull in the Iraqi enthusiasm for construction is clearly in the offing. The existing contracts will be carried to completion in accordance with the agreements and schedules, but after that the Iraqis will, according to their own words, concentrate on the building of peace," said Ollila on 11 November.

Ollila said also that the Finnish contractors have been paid according to agreement and on schedule.

The Finnish builders found it necessary to haggle throughout spring and summer 1982 with the Iraqis about the payments for the great congressional palace in Baghdad. The price was finally settled at a billion markkas and those monies have been collected in Finland.

Contracts of 2 Billion Unfinished

At this time Finnish builders have unfinished contracts worth about 2 billion markkas in Iraq. A considerable portion of these are nearing completion, and unless new contracts are made, the last of the Finnish construction contracts will be completed by the beginning of 1985.

After completion of the Baghdad palace costing billions, the largest project in Iraq will be the Perusyhtyma and Vesto joint work project begun in 1981, consisting of the construction of libraries, motion picture theaters, restaurants, meeting halls, and indoor sports facilities at a cost of 600 million markkas.

According to manager Christer Erlund of the Perusyhtyma, the construction work commenced with a good start and all of the objectives will be carried to completion in accordance with the original agreements during summer 1984. The construction work is being done mainly by Iraqi labor, with only a few Finns in Iraq. However, about 70 percent of the 600 million markkas contract amount will go as proceeds to Finland, which is an exceptionally high proportion.

The Perusyhtyma is nearing completion of the 150-million-markka Mosul project. This project involving communal technology will be completed for turnover to the owners in December 1982.

Nokia Ahead of Schedule

The Nokia firm has reached the halfway mark in the completion of the electrification contract valued at 400 million markkas in two suburbs of Baghdad. Manager Nikku says that the work is considerably ahead of schedule and that the project may be completed during May 1983, rather than the contract date in autumn 1983.

According to Nikku, the smaller export consignment of the Nokia firm, the delivery of cable to a thousand small villages, is "very soon to be in the concluding phase." The value of these deliveries amounts to 55 million markkas.

According to chief accountant Ari Makkonen of the AS firms, which is a formation of the Finnish Are Oy and the Sähköliikkeiden Oy firms, the halfway point of their 350 million markka equipment and construction contract has not yet been reached, when measured in money terms. The first phase of the project, which involved time-consuming electrical and maintenance work, is completed. Two hundred Finnish workers stationed in Iraq will provide the labor for the construction phase that will begin in the next few months. The entire project is scheduled for completion in early 1985.

The Yleinen Insinooritoimisto (YIT) and the Vesi-Pekka Oy firms will mainly reach completion by end of 1982 of a recreation area on Taiyat island in the Tigris River. Completion of the landscaping will be done during January-March 1983.

The original cost estimate a year ago in 1981 for the recreation area was 320 million markkas, but additional labor costs and the rise in the value of the dollar have raised that estimate a hundred million markkas.

Area chief Lasse Johansson, who is responsible for YIT projects in Iraq, stated on 11 November that the YIT is negotiating for new projects, materialization of which depends on "pressures on the Iraqi budget." Johansson says that Iraq has paid completely for the projects, according to agreement.

Lohja Assumes Vise Obligations

The Lohja Oy firm has completed the major portion of the four contracts that have been awarded to it. That firm now has only 50 to 100 million markkas in contracts due to it, whereas a year ago that figure exceeded 300 million markkas.

The Lohja firm has carried to completion the construction of the technical trade schools that it undertook jointly with the Vise Oy firm, now bankrupt, and its own share of the construction of agricultural institutes.

Most of the construction of railroad stations on the line between Baghdad and Al-Qaim is now completed. The remaining construction will be completed in early 1983. The fourth Lohja firm contract consisting of a factory for the production of room finishing elements, and the installation of the elements already produced by it, will be completed during autumn 1983.

The Lohja firm is required also to make good on a portion of the uncompleted contracts left behind in Iraq by the Vise Oy. The Lohja firm built some agricultural institutes together with the Vise firm, some of which were not built in accordance with the original agreement.

Operations manager Georg Ehrnrooth of the Lohja firm stated on 11 November that "final financial resolution of these contracts must be made prior to the end of 1982." Ehrnrooth did not wish to predict the amounts the Finns might be required to pay for partial violation of the contracts.

5955
CSO: 3617/30

IBRAHIM QULAYLAT INTERVIEWED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1350, 17 Sep 82 pp 17-19

[Interview with Ibrahim Qulaylat by Zaki Shihab in Beirut: "The Israeli Invasion Will Not Lead to Stability; Peace in Lebanon Is Tied to Peace in the Region"; date not specified]

[Text] The talk about the Independent Nasirite Movement, the Murabitun, has attracted the attention of local political circles, especially after Israeli chief of staff Rifa'el Eytan announced they must be forced to leave because, according to Eytan, they are a "destructive organization"! This announcement created quite an uproar in Islamic and nationalist circles. It resulted in increased contacts with the American envoy Philip Habib and those interested in finding out the consequences that may follow such talk of intervention in Lebanese affairs and the likely resulting complications.

The following dialogue took place in the headquarters of "Abu Shakir" Ibrahim Qulaylat in a cell at the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir University situated on the Corniche Mazra'ah where he is surrounded by Soviet T-34 tanks, heavy rocket launchers, and anti-aircraft guns. He was wearing a military uniform, he said, because of the arrival of the Israeli Army at the outskirts of West Beirut and Israeli fighting forces in the Mahallat al-Mathaf. "Abu Shakir" told AL-HAWADITH he fired some R.P.G. shells in the direction of the Israeli tanks which were trying to advance toward the racetrack. However, he wasn't sure he had hit any of them, but he smiled!

The central headquarters and the buildings surrounding it were not completely destroyed. Nevertheless, "Abu Shakir" was insistent on following the situation from a room in his former office, the greater part of which was destroyed.

The idle talk ended and "Abu Shakir" asked us to begin the interview.

[AL-HAWADITH] Israel says the Palestinian resistance violated the agreement when it gave its heavy arms to the Murabitun. Is this why Eytan says you must get out?

[Qulaylat] What Eytan, the enemy's chief of staff, said is ridiculous. From the practical standpoint, it doesn't concern us. As for the weapons of the

Palestinian rebellion, the weapons of the Independent Naserite Movement, the Murabitun, are the weapons we have personally possessed from the 1958 revolution until our confrontation with the Zionist enemy in the barbaric fascist war that began with the invasion of Lebanon on 4 June 1982.

Arab and world public opinion knows that because we used our heavy and quality weapons in a succession of events since the April 1975 events started.

The other aspect of what Eytan asked is the demand, shared with the representative of the American administration Philip Habib, for our expulsion from Lebanon. I believe it is a reaction to our fundamental and radical stand in confronting the Zionist occupation and its fighting forces, driving them out of Lebanon, and not recognizing any political or other outcome as a result of its military occupation.

[AL-HAWADITH] President Sa'ib Salam recently stated that the call of presidents Sulayman Franjiyah and Rashid Karami for a boycott of the regime and their talk about the liberated territory is partition. Does public opinion support it?

[Qulaylat] I do not believe that what presidents Franjiyah and Karami announced constitutes a framework for partition. We understand the position announced in the North under the proclaimed slogan "the liberated northern region," i.e., the northern region liberated from the political influence exerted by the Zionist military occupation. They made that absolutely clear. Even President Salam believed he came to understand the reality of the situation in the northern region from the positive approach of the nationalist and Islamic meeting to the political leadership of the North in this respect.

[AL-HAWADITH] Why don't you attend the Islamic meetings held in President Salam's house?

[Qulaylat] The answer to this question is in two parts. First, since the beginning of the Israeli war on 4 June, there have been meetings on most of the fundamental issues relating to the political position taken by those who attended these meetings. Among our political positions in the Independent Naserite Movement, the Murabitun, these developments do not produce negative consequences because of the lack of a personal meeting.

The second part (of the answer) relates to the lack of a meeting. This is important and fundamental. I informed those who asked me to attend these meetings that I am ready to attend all meetings if specific goals were formulated together with the program for which these meetings are held. The competition of events, it appears, naturally did not contribute to determining the program and the goals in advance, which made it necessary that I stick to the firm principles underlying my policy that govern my role and my position in the leadership of the Murabitun. It is likewise clear that there are no personal reasons or radical differences of opinion on the decisive issues raised.

[AL-HAWADITH] Will you agree to participate in a government whose formation the elected president Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil is calling for?

[Qulaylat] I announced as a clear position with well-defined principles and considerations that we in the Independent Nasirite Movement, the Murabitun, will not deal with any formula, political or otherwise, that is the result of the Zionist occupation. In other words, we have no idea of what role we might play in political activity conducted in the shadow of the Zionist military occupation and the American political embrace. We shall continue to confront that with passive political struggle until we succeed in liberating Lebanon and restoring the elements of our political and economic independence and geographic sovereignty and until our people regain their democratic freedoms.

[AL-HAWADITH] You speak about the Islamic nationalist line. Are you Islamists or Christian Islamists or laymen?

[Qulaylat] The movement is not exclusively Islamic. Some of our brothers are from different sects. But certainly the majority are faithful Muslims but not fanatics, i.e., they are the human force believing in Islam within the framework of deep understanding of the scientific nature, progressivism, and civilization of the Islamic religion.

[AL-HAWADITH] Israel is trying to divide the Muslims from the Christians? What do you think of that?

[Qulaylat] I do not believe the Zionist racist mind will be able to achieve this fundamental goal in Lebanon by means of racial discrimination and establishment of petty sectarian states because the nationalist Lebanese mind for the most part, I do not say universally, is in the true nationalist position of favoring the unity of Lebanon, land and people, and formation of a united modern non-sectarian democratic state.

This is confirmed by the fumbling about and complications that have arisen in the political situation since Israel occupied parts of Lebanon and imposed a form of political regime in army barracks. I believe, therefore, Israel will be unable to achieve its goal because it will constitute a danger, if it endures, to the permanence and future of Lebanon's independence and unity, land and people. Add to these facts what was announced in the North by the united Islamic and Christian leadership as well as in the Biqa', in central Lebanon, and in the capital, Beirut.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you accept the formulas proposed for disbanding the militias on the basis of the Phalange remaining in one place and the Murabitun and the National Movement in general remaining in another?

[Qulaylat] Our weapons as a steadfast army and as a nationalist force are not equal to those of the Phalange because our weapons possess the legitimacy of their continued existence and non-surrender as long as there is a single weapon in the hands of the Israeli Army over our occupied land.

As for the other weapons, they are the weapons of an ally of the occupier and, consequently, the legitimacy of the nationalist weapons cannot be equated with that of the weapons of the forces allied with the enemy occupying our homeland.

[AL-HAWADITH] At one time you opposed the army's performing any limited security role in West Beirut. Now that the army has been stationed at certain points and key places, is it fair to say that your stand on the matter has changed.

[Qulaylat] There is a difference between its being stationed in specific places and having a security role to play in dealing directly with the people. Such activity is part of the direct political function of the army in its contact with the populace. We still maintain our position in rejecting any security role for the army which ignores the condition and structure of that army. This role must be based on nationalist aspirations and the principles for which armies are created. Their task is to protect the land and our sovereignty. We are living under an occupation and violation of our sovereignty by the Zionist enemy. Therefore, we do not accept any role for the army except to fight the Zionist enemy. As for security, we support all the security measures that provide security for the people and are carried out by internal security forces and the police.

We announced that 2 weeks ago, and we are sticking to this position of support and assistance. We also announced we are ready not only to facilitate and support the missions of the security forces and the police but also to carry out a plan for the self-sufficiency of our military forces and our security barriers and even for any armed demonstration. We expect the security authorities to meet their security and social responsibilities to the people and hasten to execute the plan they announced to provide security in the different parts of the country and to do so as quickly as possible.

[AL-HAWADITH] At one time you wanted to meet with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. Do you still want to?

[Qulaylat] The matter was not limited to this particular framework. We have had a dialogue through the press. Several months before the occupation, I announced I was ready to meet Bashir al-Jumayyil with any of my leaders in the Lebanese Front if there was a predetermined purpose in holding such a meeting. My suggestion at the time was that the purpose and agenda of the meeting be announced publicly before it took place. To avoid getting lost in externals and proposals I suggested that the agenda of the meeting be the previous announcement and acceptance of the 14 principles as an initial firm basis for discussion in order to plan the type of program to implement these principles. Meanwhile, the broad and efficient nationalist forces in Lebanon were able to rally around them in order to reach a practical and serious introduction to initiating the first step toward harmony and national agreement based on proper foundations. At that time I brought them up not as preconditions but as truisms for any meeting whose purpose is to study how to enable the people and the country to escape from their ordeal, and

because without them we would open the crisis folder haphazardly to proposals and counter-proposals, as was the case at the beginning of the events with the opening of the war folder. However, we are pained by what has befallen the country in the way of an occupation and destruction of all the elements of our independence, sovereignty, and freedom by the Zionist enemy. The greatest pain has been caused by what has been carried out in a variety of ways by a Lebanese faction or with its participation. At the head of this faction is Mr Bashir al-Jumayyil, elected at the Fayyadiyah barracks in the shadow of the Israeli war machine.

This course of events basically brought to an end any ideas for a meeting or dialogue before 4 June and the invasion of large parts of Lebanon by the Zionist enemy.

[AL-HAWADITH] But the elected president Shaykh Bashir said his hand is extended and his heart open to the initiation of a dialogue with anyone regardless of the circumstances.

[Qulaylat] There is no room in the shadow of the occupation to study any question concerning us which may contribute to the consequences of the Zionist occupation.

[AL-HAWADITH] Informed sources said attempts at bringing you together with one of the staff of the Lebanese Front, specifically with Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, have already begun. How far have these attempts reached?

[Qulaylat] An attempt was made before the election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil when Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil came to the Western sector. Brother Abu Iyad got in touch with me to ask that I agree to this meeting in my residence. Shaykh Amin, for his part, showed a willingness to come to the headquarters of the Movement, but because of current political developments and what the Israeli occupation has caused and the role of most of the Phalangist party, I begged off from receiving Mr Amin al-Jumayyil. A second attempt was made for the same purpose, but the elections held in the barracks of Al-Fayyadiyah nullified this effort.

[AL-HAWADITH] Why don't you as the most outstanding Nasirite in the political arena undertake to unite the Nasirites?

[Qulaylat] We made great progress in attempting to unite the true Nasirite forces. Before 4 June we had begun to set up a number of combined establishments so that in the first half of that month it was decided to announce the political and structural form and the internal organization of the Nasirite Forces Front. This name was approved at a meeting of the nucleus of the united Nasirite front.

After the military confrontation stabilizes, we will naturally continue (to try) to achieve this fundamental objective of unifying the true Nasirite forces within an integrated framework capable of directing the confrontation establishments at all levels--political, military, social, information, cultural, youth, and women.

[AL-HAWADITH] Don't you agree with those who say the "role of the National Movement" has ended?

[Qulaylat] It is not the role but the form and all the forms that existed prior to 4 June.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you have any idea of the course of action of the National Movement in the coming stage?

[Qulaylat] The amazing scope of the conspiracy at different levels--local, Arab, and international--demands that we not proceed rashly or indulge in superficialities and announce programs and courses of action at this fateful and dangerous time and because the realities of the new stage are different from those of all the preceding stages of the Arab struggle. These realities make it incumbent on us to study thoroughly and with absolute objectivity the procedure and formula for continuing the struggle of the radical forces, which are serious and sincere in continuing the fundamental and radical confrontation with the realities and consequences of the conspiracy of the age that was launched against our patriotic Lebanese people and against our Palestinian people and their rebellion. I am sure the radical forces that resisted and held out against the harsh barbaric fascist war are able to produce the finest formulas for the true struggle and because these forces are worthy of obtaining their rights in the future.

[AL-HAWADITH] How do you envision the future after the departure of the Palestinians?

[Qulaylat] The national Lebanese question is not affected by or linked to the transitional existence of the Palestinian revolution, for the complicated problems relating to the Lebanese issue have been present since 1943. The Palestinian revolution did not leave any negative effects on the intervention in our internal affairs as evidenced by the fact that after it moved from Lebanon we saw that the general Lebanese situation deepened and the contradictions became rooted in a form with unprecedented negative effects in all spheres, specifically, the future of Lebanon.

In our analysis of the movement and appraisal of the events and issues relating to the region, we concluded that the overall Lebanese problem cannot be solved except within the framework of a solution to all the problems in the Middle East, the foremost being the issue of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their land. Lebanon's turn will come in due course.

Therefore, those concerned with Lebanon must not be under the illusion that the war which has begun will bring complete stability and peace to Lebanon. That, as I have already said, is linked to a resolution of the regional crisis. This is what we have begun to experience quickly since the Palestinian relocation started.

MOROCCO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR 1981-1982 REVIEWED

Rabat ALMAGRIB in French 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The 1981-1982 agricultural season has been characterized, up to the end of March, by prolonged drought.

Cumulative rainfall recorded up to 31 August 1982, reports the Regional Office for Agricultural Development in the Moulouya, did not rise above 216.7 mm at Berkane as compared to 411.8 mm in 1981, 306 mm at Ain Reggada as compared to 507 mm the preceding year, and 200 mm at Boughriba compared to 384 mm in 1981.

Furthermore, the report adds that two consecutive years of drought in the Moulouya catchment basin (Midelt) has caused an alarming reduction in the reservoirs of the Mohammad V dam. Fortunately, the abundant rains in April and May have greatly benefited the seasonal crops.

Thus, the report adds, the program for cereals retained 15,000 hectares of which 4,000 hectares were under irrigation and 11,000 hectares were fallow. To intensify the area for cereals under irrigation, the office had scheduled 2,000 hectares of soft wheat on the right bank, within the context of the integrated operation launched for the first time by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. In spite of unfavorable weather, the area reserved to cereals was sizeable: 13,182 hectares, 88 percent of the planned program.

Seeding was late, not until January. Soil and seed preparation showed net progress as a consequence of the operation "touiza," [collective farming effort] thus increasing from 16,400 to 29,915 hectares and from 2,280 to 13,182 hectares respectively. However, it is estimated that the prolonged drought of February and early March affected an area of 7,652 hectares.

The report stated that because of the bad weather which persisted through the flowering stage of the cereals, average yields were quite low. In irrigated areas, the yields were 18 quintals per hectare for soft wheat, 16 quintals per hectare for barley, and 14 quintals per hectare for other types of cereals. In the fallow areas, the document continued, the yields were practically zero (0 to 2 quintals per hectare). The yields obtained through the integrated operation "soft wheat" were 12.5 quintals per hectare.

As concerns sugar beet, adds the report, the total area was 6,882 hectares, divided as follows:

area programmed.....	2500 hectares
area contracted.....	2007 hectares
area worked.....	1677 hectares
area seeded.....	698 hectares

Seeding was stopped in February for the simple reason that the sowing period was over and that the situation of the water reserves of the dam was not improving. Consequently, a 332 hectare area had to be abandoned because of the drought.

According to the report, processing began in June, with the following results:

area harvested.....	366 hectares
production delivered....	10,405 hectares
average yield.....	28.4 ton/hectare
sugar content.....	14.0
impurities.....	4.1

The report stressed that the 13,687 hectares of orchard was dominated by citrus and the vine: 9,218 hectare and 2,675 hectares respectively. The export period for citrus, which began in November 1981 and ended April 1982, resulted as follows:

Tangerines, seedless....	55,044 tons
Navel.....	2,050 tons
Blood oranges.....	845 tons
[Maroc Late].....	649 tons
[Salutiana].....	198 tons

To offset the delay in fruit maturation and coloration caused by the drought, a sizeable portion of the crop (13,500 tons) was artificially ripened at the beginning of the season, of which 8,950 tons were exported. The 9 ripening chambers, equipped with a continuous process system, have a total capacity of 1,100 tons.

Citrus groves are being maintained and the trees have flowered satisfactorily. Weather conditions have improved, especially after the abundant rain of April and May, giving orchard owners hope for a good harvest next year.

There has been a noticeable increase in area devoted to fodder during the past several years. Currently, there are 2,270 hectares as compared with 1,790 hectares in 1977 and 640 hectares in 1973.

The main kinds of this type of crop are lucerne (940 hectares) and berseem (395 hectares). The forage mixtures and other types occupy an area of 935 hectares.

To encourage livestock raising, the office has put at the disposition of farmers at the beginning of the season, a sizeable quantity of seed for fodder crops subsidized at 40 percent (200 quintals of berseem, 100 quintals of lucerne, 120 quintals of vetch).

Because of the difficulties caused by the drought and the low level of the dam's water reserve, all the spring truck gardening programs were cancelled.

Nevertheless, a sizeable area was planted with garden vegetables on properties equipped with motorized pumping. A satisfactory yield was obtained and very attractive prices were offered to the farmers.

On the eve of the 1981-82 agricultural season, the animal husbandry division was presented as follows:

Great density of livestock resulted from massive introduction of herds of sheep, goats and cows from those zones of the Realm suffering from drought. Transhumance began in early February 1981 following the rainfall which noticeably improved the eastern trail though drought conditions persisted in the rest of the country.

The supply of forage has been greatly reduced due to the depletion of food stocks in the irrigated zones and deterioration of conditions along the trail. These two factors have contributed to the crowding in the zone.

The ORMVAM [Regional Office for Agricultural Development in the Moulouya] report concludes that the delayed rain for the 1981-82 season and the reduction of water reserves behind the dam have aggravated this shortage in fodder supply already existing when the season began.

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CSO: 4519/20

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

EXECUTION OF AL-SHARJABI, SOVIET THREATS DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-WAHDAH in Arabic No 26, 15 Oct 82 pp 34-35

[Article by Fadl 'Abd al-Wali: "Execution of al-Sharjabi and Medal for Brezhnev"]

[Text] The details are not yet clear regarding the coup attempt reports of which have been leaked from Aden and which has claimed the life of Muhsin al-Sharjabi, the intelligence officer who lost his position when 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was toppled, and who now has lost his life, after being accused of taking part with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in the abortive coup attempt.

The information leaked so far on this topic is very meager, and lacks accuracy and details. But all this information is almost unanimous that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has staged some sort of a move against the Aden regime under the pretext of the regime's deviation from the Marxist line and that Muhsin al-Sharjabi who had been Aden's ambassador in Bulgaria was summoned to Aden, tried on the charge of taking part with Abd al-Fattah and has been actually executed.

It may be very natural to expect such events in South Yemen and to also expect continuation of the endless struggle among the ruling party elements there. These have become customary and very ordinary happenings in Aden.

But what is neither customary nor ordinary is for the Soviet Union to permit the appearance of its clear fingerprints on the course of the endless struggle among the comrades in Aden.

The Soviet Union has continued to stir and time the waves of struggle and to control their course and consequences, but without letting the fingers, which manipulate this struggle, appear in the picture.

Some of us and some countries used to believe that the struggle among the ruling party elements in Aden was a struggle for power, absolute power, and that is motives and incentives emanated from local personal considerations with which foreigners had nothing to do.

These people and countries took the position of spectators at a puppet show, watching the puppets move without seeing the strings extending back to the fingers of the movers.

There is no doubt that some of the regime's elements tried to rebel against abedience to the Soviet Union and to swerve from the path of "utter subservience" to the Soviets. But it has been proven by decisive evidence that the Soviet Union is in control and is capable of getting rid of such people either immediately or later.

But even this Soviet control and ability to get rid of the "ungrateful" elements used to be exercised without the Soviet Union appearing on the stage of the events but instead by acting behind the scenes and the curtains.

Consequently, what is new in the situation is the emergence now of the Soviet Union on the stage and its exposure as a mover of the local struggles.

The first sign of this "emergence" is evident in the fact that the Soviet Union permitted 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il to move from Moscow against the elements of the current regime in Aden.

It seems that new conditions have developed in the area, making the Soviet Union feel that it has the duty to counter and confront them, and that the first phase of this "countering and confronting" lies in displaying the extent of its ability to control affairs in South Yemen and to move it in the direction the Soviet Union wants. This can be considered a "declaration" or a "warning" directed at certain elements or circles that take or may take a position hostile to the Marxist regime ruling Aden and at the local elements that try to change the regime's character for their personal interest or in the interest of their disagreement with the Soviet Union.

In other words, the Soviet Union wants to tell all the parties, in deeds and not in words: I am still in control of affairs and still capable of striking forcefully every tendency conflicting with my directions or opposing my interests.

Again, the question is:

What is the need for this Soviet "warning" when all know the truth and extent of its iron grip over the affairs of the Aden regime?

The answer to this question requires backtracking to nearly 3 years ago.

At that time, the disagreement between the elements in pwer in Aden reached an extent that it posed a threat of eruption of "armed struggle" between them.

The two parties to the struggle were at the time, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and his groups, on the one side, and 'Ali 'Antar and his group, on the other. The Soviet Union was compelled, due to certain circumstances, to permit the ouster of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il from power, even though he was the Soviets' number one man in Aden, in the interest of 'Ali 'Antar who considers Marxism a loose outfit which he wears and which he can take off and replace by any other outfit should the need arise.

Perhaps this position was interpreted by an extraordinary mentality, such as the mentality of Staff Brig Gen 'Ali 'Antar, as inability on the part of the Soviet Union to impose its elements on the regime in Aden and as ability on the part of the South Yemenis to have an internal will independent of the will of the Soviets. The positions and events indicating a will to rebel against the Soviet domination have increased. These events and positions include employing the help of Italian oil prospecting firms, the attempt to open up to the West and other slight endeavors for moderation and for backing down on the "radical" Soviet directions and for wasting the "popular" gains.

These are things which the Soviet Union considers, in the words of 'Abd al-Fattah and his pamphlets distributed by al-Sharjabi, a deviation from the Marxist line.

As we see it, the fact is that the Soviet Union thought that by ousting 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who is a nontribal Marxist, committed to Marxism in a fundamental and principled way, and permitting the "tribal" 'Ali Nasir to gain control of the main positions of power--the party's general secretariat, speakership of the Supreme People's Assembly and the premiership--would enable it ultimately to reach the same result, namely to wipe out the tribal tendencies existing in South Yemen and forming an obstacle impeding the establishment of a committed Marxist regime.

This means that the Soviet Union had hoped that 'Ali Nasir would be able to confront the rigid tribal elements--'Ali 'Antar and Muslih--and liquidate them, thus making it possible for Marxism to establish its absolute rule over South Yemen without any obstacles or difficulties, by they religious, tribal or national. But the Soviet Union has not permitted any deviation from the Marxist path or any attempts at retrogression, or even moderation. The Soviet Union has long remained silent over the ouster of 'Abd al-Fattah, its number one man, for the sake of a bigger and more important interest. But for an extraordinary mentality such as 'Antar's to interpret the Soviet silence as powerlessness and weakness, is wrong. This is why we find the Soviet Union now pushing 'Abd al-Fattah to move in an act of pressuring and warning the regime, and nobody knows what actions and events will follow this act.

Generally, the nature of affairs and the logic of things require us not to expect the Soviet Union to give up a sensitive area such as South Yemen with the ease which 'Antar and his colleagues imagine just because a mentality as "great" as 'Antar's has assumed it will.

Then there is the medal which 'Ali Nasir has awarded Brezhnev.

Is it an attempt to appease Brezhnev and to prevent his anger?

Will the medal, even if it is the highest in South Yemen, succeed in realizing these goals?

Moreover, why should execution be al-Sharjabi's punishment for taking part in carrying out the plot while the medal is awarded to Brezhnev, the real plotter?

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

'ANTAR'S INFLUENCE REPORTED TO BE ON RISE

Cairo AL-WAHDAH in Arabic No 26, 15 Oct 82 pp 24-25

[Article by Muhammad Shardari: "Monopoly of Rule in South Yemen; These Are Details of Struggle Between Power Duo; Will 'Ali 'Antar Shortly Become Party's Deputy General Secretary; Who Rules and Who Ends"]

[Text] The expectations concerning what may happen within the ruling regime in South Yemen have pointed for a time in the direction of intensifying struggle among the elements in control of power. The struggle among these elements is not founded on saving the country from the talons of communism and from the alliance with foreign forces. Rather, it is a struggle between individuals, each of whom believes that he is worthy of ruling. But ultimately, they all follow Moscow's instructions and orders, meaning that the disagreement is primarily personal and is not so much founded on sound patriotic bases as it is founded on monopolizing power and liquidating others in order to gain control, to hold the presidency or to occupy a seat which may shake under its occupant should a colleague accuse him of treason, being a hinling or opportunism.

The Yemeni Socialist Party program has set the party policy and has laid down firm bases for whoever assumes power. The program underlines the need to adhere to all the political, economic, military and ideological aspects of scientific socialist, i.e., Leninism-Marxism. This program believes that every measure taken within the state "must entrench the action to implant intellectual, cultural and moral values based on scientific socialism, to develop ideological life, the party, the state and the popular organizations, to overcome the old ideology, customs and culture and to implant and strengthen the new ideological position through class struggle."

It is evident from this definition by the Yemeni Socialist Party that none of the differences between the ruling elements are over this fundamental principle and projection because each of the ruling elements relies in its actions on this principle, even if these elements accuse each other of wavering or retrogression.

Last year, a struggle developed among the centers of power in the Yemeni Socialist Party which split into three wings. But the two strong wings between which the struggle is intensifying are the wings of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and

'Ali 'Antar. When 'Ali Nasir ousted 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali 'Antar supported him. The early signs after 'Ali Nasir's assumption of power indicated that Nasir's next plan was to oust 'Ali 'Antar and quickly to get rid of him. When 'Ali 'Antar realized that his head was what was wanted, especially in the wake of the physical liquidation of Muhammad Salih Muti', he began to prepare to confront 'Ali Nasir's plan. There are those who say that curbing 'Ali 'Antar's influence in the armed forces meant that 'Ali Nasir defeated him. But the successive events since then have proven the opposite. With the passage of time, the struggle intensified and 'Ali 'Antar relinquished the Ministry of Defense on the condition that he be appointed the first deputy prime minister. But 'Antar continued to cling to the Ministry of Defense, insisting that it be entrusted to one of his supporters. In fact, he has succeeded in having the Ministry of Defense portfolio assigned to Salih Muslih, 'Antar's staunchest supporter.

Through clinging to power and polarizing a number of members of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee, 'Ali 'Antar was able to step upward last month, assuming the position of president of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, thus becoming the number two man in the regime and the actual partner in the decisionmaking, both through his executive positions and his membership in the Yemeni Socialist Party's Political Bureau.

Our expectations of what may happen in South Yemen are that the struggle between these rulers will intensify. We also expect 'Ali 'Antar to try in the future to secure the important vacant party position, namely the position of deputy secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee. 'Antar will not be content with the spoils he has obtained at the top of the state, but will try to attain the number two position [in the party] to become the number two man everywhere: In the party, in the state and in the executive authority as the first deputy prime minister. He will thus extend his long arm to the various party and state agencies and may be able to liquidate those whose continued presence he does not desire.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the chief of the state, visited the Soviet Union last month to discuss numerous issues. It seems that things moved by the Soviet Union are taking place behind the scenes, perhaps to pressure the rulers of South Yemen to persist in their rigid and radical positions toward the area's states. The coming weeks will expose a new scheme in the area in which South Yemen, Libya, Ethiopia and some other forces on the Arab arena will take part.

The regime in South Yemen will continue to sabotage and be a regime dangerous to security and stability, regardless of the change of rulers because all of them are ultimately agents of world communism.

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CSO: 4404/71

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR REGULATING COMMODITIES EXCHANGE

Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Jasim Darwish: The Necessity of Publishing the Executive Order to the Law on Curbing Fraud and Swindling to Counteract Manipulations of Commodities Exchange"]

[Text] Abu Dhabi--Jasim Darwish, secretary general of the state council of municipalities, has expressed his hope that the executive order to curb fraud and swindling from international trade activities would soon be published to counteract the commodities exchange manipulations in the state's markets.

In an interview given yesterday to AL-KHALIJ, he said the secretariat-general of the council of state municipalities, in realizing the importance of closing this gap, has collaborated with the Ministry of Health to draft the final concept of a proposed public health law. It has also drafted a proposed bill to monitor foodstuffs in the markets.

In a coordination scheme with duly qualified organizations, the proposed nutritional monitoring law has been substituted for the executive order to the public health law so that its rules do not contradict with both the public health law and the executive order on trade fraud.

As for the standing cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the secretary general stated that it is relative. The state municipalities, in accordance with the laws governing their issuance as has been set forth by the rulers of the Emirates, are administrative agencies with councils and duties to provide full service to their citizens in a manner befitting the general good.

Therefore, municipalities cannot surprise their citizens with new laws, regulations, rules or any other new restrictions which have not been established as accomplished facts and in which the municipalities themselves had not shared their opinion.

Our oral and written address to the Ministry of Economy has thus far been centered around this understanding. There have been no jurisdiction or organizational disputes, as have been embodied or portrayed by some; but an

order or continuance issued by the council of ministers has called for the full participation of municipalities in debating all proposed bills relative to municipal affairs. To prove the foregoing, the secretariat general of the council has forwarded an invitation to the Ministry of Economy and to qualified organizations to draft the executive order on fraud. It has also forwarded another invitation to draft unanimous legislation on monitoring precious metals.

Darwish further added that to prove the importance of closing the existing gap within world markets, the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the secretariat general, has drafted a proposed public health law which the municipalities would be empowered to implement under the supervision of the ministry.

The secretary general said the municipalities are competent to legislate regulations and laws that would guarantee to close the existing breach in the markets, but, in their endeavor to provide full participation by all interested and those organizations that are qualified in state matters to render unqualified legislation, it has issued and is still issuing such an invitation but which has remained unheeded.

Jasim Darwish ended his statement with a confirmation that meetings, debates and the exchange of points of view tend to lead to better judgements. After all this is what the municipalities wish to achieve.

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CSO: 4404/679

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

DISSATISFACTION OF EGYPTIAN TEACHERS--The day before yesterday, one of the female teachers whom Egypt sent abroad requested her regional education division to abrogate her contract with the [Ministry of] Education only 3 days after her arrival at her assigned country. The teacher did not specify the reasons for having her contract abrogated, but she bore signs of sadness and despair over her experience especially with regard to administrative routine and the new educational policies which the Ministry of Education will be implementing this year. She explained further than no measures, including the essential physical examination, has been taken by her in order to have her appointment procedures completed at her regional educational division. On the other hand, another female teacher cried yesterday at her educational division because of her deteriorating financial condition and the lack of money to cover pressing living necessities. She and several of her colleagues had submitted advance requests against their salaries to cover daily expenses of food and necessary consumer items. Several new teachers have also expressed their displeasure at a decision which prohibit their families from accompanying them to their destination posts, especially that they learned about it only after they have signed their teaching contracts with the Ministry of Education. [Text] [al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Sep 82 p 2] 9770

STATISTICS ON FEDERAL EMPLOYEES--The number of employees at the ministries and federal government institutions reached 41,605 by the end of last August. During last August, there were 201 new appointments while terminations during the same month reached 142 cases. Employment figures at the Federal ministries were the highest at the Ministry of Education and Youth which employed 18,536 staff and employees, followed by the Ministry of Health where 11,723 staff and employees worked. The Ministry of Electricity and Water was next where 1,929 employees worked and the Ministry of Culture and Information employed 1,493 personnel. The smallest employment figures at the Federal ministries were reported at the Ministry of State where 5 employees worked, the Ministry of State for Supreme Council Affairs came next where 15 persons were employed, while the prime minister's office employed 28 persons. The office of Federal personnel management reported to have processed 21,044 applications during last August compared to 6,981 applications during the month of July. [Text] [al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Sep 82 p 2] 9770

ARABIZATION OF TAXI DRIVERS--The Ministry of Interior and the coalition of the chambers of commerce and industry along with state municipalities are gathering information relative to the number of taxi drivers, their nationality and residence addresses. This step falls within the framework of a comprehensive plan whose goal is to arabize taxi drivers, according to a proposal prepared by a special task force. As soon as the plan has been completed, the task force plans to submit it to higher level authorities for its approval and execution at the state level. During a meeting held earlier, the Ministry of Interior, the coalition of the chambers of commerce and the secretariat general for state municipalities recommended that the arabization of taxi drivers be in order to end the widespread trend of increased moral and traffic violations which victimize foreign taxi drivers. [Text] [al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 2] 9770

NEW CURRENCY--All commercial banks operating in the state will, as of today, begin circulating the newly issued 5 and 10 dirham bills; thus replacing the paper currency already in the market, according to a statement issued by Saaid bin 'Ubayd al-Maktum, director of the bureau of engraving at the Central Bank of the Emirates. He said commercial banks have a sufficient supply of the paper currency and that no shortages of these two types would occur. He went on to say the bank would, however, continue accepting the currency previously issued by the former monetary council with the hope it would be phased out in accordance with a plan to be revealed separately. Al-Maktum also stated that commercial banks have shown every cooperation with the Central Bank in many important respects. The director of the bureau of engraving confirmed that the Central Bank would soon begin issuing 50, 100 and 500 dirham bills. He declined to specify the amounts of the 5 and 10 dirham bills which have been printed, but ascertained there would not be insufficient quantities of them. It is worthwhile mentioning that the board of directors of the Central Bank had resolved at the beginning of the year on issuing new paper currency bearing the name and signature of the bank to replace the paper money currently in use and which was issued by the monetary council before it was transformed into the Central Bank. One of the foreign companies specialized in this field has been directed to print on the paper currency scenes of cultural, architectural and historical sites in the Emirates. The director of the bureau stated that as soon as the two types of paper money have been traded and their circulation completed, the bank would begin its next step by distributing a new currency of the types 50 and 100 dirham bills through the commercial banks to be followed by a third step when the 500 dirham bills would be issued. This is the type of currency which the board of directors of the Central Bank had recommended its addition to the currency issued earlier by the former monetary council. [Text] [al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Sep 82 p 2] 9770

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